THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 82. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Paris Rebellion.

The Party of Assassination.

The French and the Prussians

Ritualism in New York.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

REBELLIOUS PARIS.

Correspondence Between the French and the Prussians—The Circumstances Under Which Paris will be Treated as an Enemy.

M. Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs, communicated to the National Assembly, in the sitting of the 22d ult., the following telegraphic despatches, exchanged between him and the Prussian military authorities. The first is from General Von Fabrice:—

GENERAL VON FABRICE'S LETTER.

ROUEN, March 21, 1871.—I have the honor to inform your Excellency that, in presence of the events which have just taken place in Paris, and which appear no longer to insure the execution of the conventions as regards the future, the commander-in-chief of the army before Paris interdicts all approach to our lines in front of the forts occupied by us, demands the re-establishment, within twenty-four hours, of the telegraphs destroyed at Pantin, and declares that he will treat the city of Paris as an enemy if it shall still adopt any measures in contradiction to the negotiations engaged and the preliminaries of peace, which circumstance would lead to an opening of the fire from the forts in question. FABRICE.

JULES FAVRE'S REPLY.

The Minister replied as follows:—

VERSAILLES, March 21, 1871.—I received only very late this evening the telegram which your Excellency does me the honor to address to me this day at twenty minutes past 12 o'clock. The insurrectional movement triumphant in Paris has been only a surprise, before which the Government has momentarily retired to avoid a civil war. It is the work of a handful of factious men disavowed by the great majority of the population, and energetically combatted by the Mayors, who resisted with courage. The departments are unanimous in condemning the movement and in promising their support to the Assembly. The Government will make itself master of the situation, and if it does not do so to-morrow the reason is that it desires to spare the effusion of blood.

Your Excellency can therefore be assured that our engagements shall be kept, and you will doubtless be unwilling, in presence of these facts and of our formal declaration, to inflict on the city of Paris, protected by the preliminaries of peace, the calamity of a military execution. To do this would be to make the dying expiate the crime of a few perverse enemies of their country. As to the damage done to the telegraph at Pantin the Government unfortunately has not, at present, the means of repairing it. Notice has been sent to the Mayors, who, perhaps, will be able to do what is demanded. But I have the honor to repeat to your Excellency that owing to the good sense of the great majority of the Paris population, to the firmness of the Assembly and the support given by the departments, the cause of right will prevail, and that in a few days I shall have the power of giving entire satisfaction to your Excellency in respect to the claims justified by our engagements. JULES FAVRE.

THE GERMAN COMMANDER TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Central Committee publishes the following despatch from the Prussian headquarters:—

COMPIEGNE, March 21, 1871.—The undersigned, commanding-in-chief, takes the liberty to inform you that the German troops which occupy the forts to the north and east of Paris, as well as the environs of the right bank of the Seine, have received orders to maintain an amicable and passive attitude so long as the events of which the interior of the city is the theatre shall not assume—with regard to the German armies—a hostile character, and of a nature to place them in danger. Should such be the case, they will observe the terms determined by the preliminaries of peace. But, in the case these events should have a character of hostility, the city of Paris will be treated as an enemy.

For the Commander-in-chief of the Third Corps of the Imperial armies.

VON SCHLOTHEIM, Major-General.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S REPLY.

The member of the committee delegated for foreign relations replied:—

PARIS, March 22, 1871.—The undersigned, delegated by the Central Committee to the Department of Foreign Affairs, in answer to your despatch, informs you that the revolution accomplished here, having a character essentially municipal, is not in any way aggressive against the German armies. Furthermore, we have no authority to discuss the preliminaries of peace voted by the Assembly at Bordeaux.

The National Assembly—Text of the Proclamation Issued to the People.

The following is the text of the proclamation issued on the 22d of March, at Versailles, by the National Assembly to the people and army:—

Citizens and Soldiers:—The greatest crime with a free people a revolt against national sovereignty, adds fresh disasters to the troubles of the country. Senseless criminals, on the morrow following a great misfortune, when the foreigner had scarcely evacuated the ravaged fields, have not blushed to carry disorder, ruin, and dishonor into Paris, which they pretended to honor and defend. They have stained the city with blood, which raises the public conscience against them, and forbids them pronouncing the noble word "Republic!" which has no other meaning than respect for the laws and liberty. France repudiates this odious attempt with indignation. Do not fear the weakness on our part to compromise with the guilty. We shall maintain the trust confided to us by the country, and the principle of national sovereignty. We are your representatives. France will not be modelled by a factious minority. It is for you to defend your rights, and to maintain yourselves. We appeal to your courage and assistance. We adjure you to rally round the Assembly, which is your work, and the symbol of hope and safety. A. THIERS.

M. Jules Favre, in his speech at the sitting of the National Assembly on the 22d ult., announced that he had communicated the despatch of Count Bismarck to the Mayor of the Second arrondissement, who had sent the same to the other mayors. M. Jules Favre said, in his reply to Count Bismarck, that the departments unanimously repudiated all connection with the Paris committee, and adhered to the Government and the National Assembly. The Government has requested the officer commanding the Prussian troops not to inflict the threatened punishment on Paris, because thousands of innocents would thus suffer for the crimes committed by a few wrong-headed persons.

Proclamation of the Mayors and Deputies of Paris to the Citizens.

The following proclamation from the Mayors and Deputies of Paris, addressed to the National Guard and all citizens, was posted up in Paris on the 22d ult.:—

The country is bleeding, mutilated, and on the point of expiring; and we, her children, give her the last blow! The foreigner is at our gates, watching the moment to enter as master should we turn against each other our fratricidal arms! In the name of all the great recollections of our unhappy France; in the name of our children, whose future we are destroying forever, and with broken hearts we appeal to yours, that our hands may be joined again as they were joined during the sad and glorious hours of the siege. Let us not lose in one day the honor which we have guarded intact for five months with an unexampled courage. Let us, citizens, seek that which unites us, not that which divides us. We wished to maintain and strengthen the great institution of the National Guard, whose existence is inseparable from that of the republic. We shall have it.

We wished that Paris should recover her liberty, so long confiscated by an arrogant despotism. We shall have it. Your wishes have been submitted to the National Assembly by your deputies. The Chamber has acceded to them by a unanimous vote, which guarantees the municipal elections within a short period in Paris and all the communes of France. In awaiting these elections, which alone are legal, regular, and in conformity to the true principles of republican institutions, it is the duty of all good citizens not to respond to the appeal made to them without authority, without right. We, your municipal representatives; we, your deputies, declare, therefore, that we shall entirely ignore the elections announced for to-morrow. We protest against their illegality.

Citizens—Let us unite in respecting the law. Thus the country and the republic will be saved. *Vive la France! Vive la République!*

PARIS, March 22, 1871.

Here follow the signatures of the Mayors, Deputy Mayors, and the Deputies of Paris.

Louis Blanc's Manifesto to the Parisians.

A manifesto, dated March 23, and posted up in Paris, says:—

Citizens:—We have no doubt that on reading the report of yesterday's sitting of the Assembly you experienced the same feelings as those with which our souls are filled. It was not our fault that the sitting did not assume a different character and lead to different results. Still, we have obtained a formal recognition of the rights of Paris, and the capital will consequently be called upon in a short time to elect a municipal council. Under these circumstances you will understand, as we do, the necessity of avoiding such disasters as would arise at this moment from any conflict between the citizens.

Signed by Louis Blanc and fifteen others.

Another placard, signed by the same Deputies, protests against the elections ordered by the committee.

The *Electeur Libre* affirms that Bonapartist gold is being distributed with open hand, and that instead of 1f. 50c. some of the National Guards are receiving 6f. a day.

The Workingmen Showing Their Hands—The Stonemasons' and Stonesawyers' Appeal.

The following placard, printed on red paper, was posted March 23 in the Quartier of the Hotel de Ville:—

SYNDICAL CHAMBER OF THE STONEMASONS AND STONESAWYERS.

Citizens:—In answer to the call that the country was in danger we have taken up arms. That was our duty. To-day we are overtaken by misery and leprosy. We can only better our future by a sublime effort. The difficult epoch we are passing through must have brought us to serious reflection on the subject of our social position as workmen. We must ask ourselves whether we, the producers, ought to allow those who do not produce anything to live at ease; whether the system which has been pursued until now is destined to exist for all time, even when it is entirely opposed to us. Let us prove by our attachment to the sacred cause of democracy that we are worthy of all the consideration due to us.

To our task, then, fellow workmen, for our employers only think at this moment how to profit by our misery in order to extort still more from us, if possible. If we are true to our ourselves we shall check their base rapacity. To this end we call upon the stonemasons and stonesawyers to assemble on Thursday next at the Place de la Corderie du Temple, No. 6 (Salle Moutier). The aim of the Syndical Chamber is to be watchful, to guard the common interests of its members, and to come to their aid in case of being wounded, or being the victims of accident at their work, to initiate and to introduce for the prosperity of the trade all improvements it is entitled to.

The Insurgent Proclamation Calling for an Election—Paris Does Not Want to Reign, but She Wants to be Free.

The following manifesto was published on the 22d ultimo by the Central Committee of the insurrection:—

REPUBLIC CONFEDERATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—Citizens:—You are called upon to elect your Communal Assembly (the Municipal Council of the city of Paris). For the first time since the 4th September the republic is freed from the government of her enemies. In conformity with republican rights, you convoke yourselves, by the organ of your committee, in order to give the men whom you will yourselves elect a mission which you will yourselves define. Your sovereignty has been entirely restored to you; you are completely your own masters. Utilize this precious and perhaps only hour in order to regain the communal liberties elsewhere enjoyed by the most humble villages, and of which you have long been deprived. In giving to your city a powerful communal organization, you will establish therein the first courts of your rights as an indestructible basis of your republican institutions.

The right of the city is as undeniable as that of the nation; the city, like the nation, must have its Assembly, which, without distinction, calls itself municipal or communal Assembly or commune. It is this Assembly which recently could have been powerful and successful in the defense of the nation. To-day it may become the power and the salvation of the republic. This Assembly establishes real order which is alone durable, being founded on the often-renewed consent of a frequent consulted majority. It suppresses every cause of conflict of civil war and revolution by suppressing all antagonism between the political opinion of Paris and the Central Executive power. It protects, at the same time, the rights of the city and the rights of the nation—those of the capital and those of the provinces—does justice to the interests of both and reconciles the spirit by which they are animated.

Finally, it gives to the city a national militia, which defends the citizens against power, instead of a standing army, which defends power against the citizens, and the municipal police which pursues honest people. This Assembly appoints special committees in its midst, who share its different labors (instruction, work, finance, public relief, National Guard, police, etc.) The members of the Municipal Assembly, incessantly controlled, watched over, reviewed by public opinion, are removable, accountable, and responsible. Such is the Assembly—a free city in a free country—which you are about to find. Citizens, you will court the honor of contributing by your vote to this foundation. You will achieve in Paris the glory to have laid the foundation-stone of a new social edifice, to have elected the first republican commune.

Citizens:—Paris does not want to reign, but she will be free. She has no other ambition to dictate than by example. She neither aspires to intrude her own will, nor will she renounce the same. She does not care any more to issue decrees than to submit to *plebiscites*. She represents progress by marching ahead herself, and prepares the liberty of others in founding her own. She does not push any one violently forward on the road of republicanism, but contents herself to enter upon it at first.

Here follow the signatures of the members of the Central Committee of the National Guard.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Scenes at the Opening of the Chamber—Speech of Jules Favre—The Menace of the German Commander to Open Fire on Paris—Reply of the Thiers Government—The Assassination of Generals Thomas and Lecomte.

Great excitement reigned among the Deputies at the opening of the meeting of March 23. The Chamber was opened by the President, M. J. Grevy, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. After a personal controversy between M. Louis Blanc and M. Juignet, to which the Assembly paid, however, very little attention, M. Jules Favre, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, arose, and when he pronounced the words of "*Je demande la parole*," the whole Assembly and spectators were hushed into silence.

M. Jules Favre began—Gentlemen:—The exceptional circumstances in which we are placed do not permit the Government to pass in silence one of those incidents which unfortunately I have predicted. I told the Chamber yesterday that the criminal enterprise which is directed in Paris against the government and authority of the National Assembly placed the whole of France in the great danger of an immediate total or partial resumption of hostilities by the German forces. I added that it was to be feared that the city of Paris, having violently separated herself from her Government, would be treated as an enemy. Well, then, the very moment I had said this I received from the German Chancery a despatch which was even more important than that to which I had alluded in my preceding discourse. Last night I received another, the contents of which I cannot conceal from the Assembly. I have sent the last-named despatch to one of my colleagues, who is Mayor of an arrondissement in Paris, in order that he may publish it throughout the city.

Here M. Favre read the correspondence that had passed between him and the German commander.

M. Favre continued—The sad extremity in which we are placed, gentlemen, left nothing else for me to do. I must, however, communicate to you confidentially the formal assurance which I had given as a member of the Government, that it is the first intention of the assembly to re-establish the authority of the law at any price, because it should prevail above all criminal resistance. The Prussian staff has entered into negotiations with us to which I attach good hopes. I have a rigerous duty to fulfil, and I shall accomplish it to the best of my power. But I wish, gentlemen, that those who throw the country into these calamities should understand the responsibility which weighs upon them in the face of history and civilization. (Very good.) I have nothing else to tell you, except that, resolved to do our duty, we shall certainly induce the population of Paris to protest against the servitude to which they are subjected by a handful of men who have consummated a bold crime, and that in a few days my promises—the engagements which I have taken—will, thanks to your aid, be easily fulfilled.

The following discourse was delivered by M. Jules Favre on the preceding day, with regard to the revolutionary acts of the Commune and the assassination of Generals Thomas and Lecomte:—

M. Jules Favre—I have just heard that the men of order in Paris, who are, I am sure, very numerous, demand, as a satisfaction, which we cannot refuse them, to manifest their energetic condemnation of the municipal vote. I do not doubt the sincerity of their intentions, and am sure that there was not one among them who approached the ballot in the face of the humiliating position to which Paris is unfortunately reduced. The President of the Council has said:—"Let Paris show but a sign to us and we shall be with her. We have not ceased to be with her, and although superior considerations have compelled us to bring the army hither we have said at our departure, 'At the first sign we shall be with you.'" Indeed, gentlemen, this is the sole duty of all men of honor under the present conditions. Time presses, and I conjure you to reflect on this. It is not alone by words, but by deeds, and energetic deeds, that this evil must be combated. (Approbation.) If you would not that the evil be left without remedy—and it will not, I hope—if you would not that it should attain to proportions that would dishonor our unfortunate country. (Very good, very good.) Well, then, the honest citizen of Paris only accept with a shudder the shameful yoke imposed upon them by a handful of wretches, against whom they have had the courage to protest.

And be not deceived when you are told that an act of sovereignty could disarm the infamous passions which now seek full scope: I do not say that they deceive you; Heaven forbid that I should impute to any one in this Assembly a bad intention! But they (the members of Paris) are deceived. (Movement.) Let the Assembly, in its sovereign power, affirm what we have thought so long, what the President of the Council has so well expressed, viz., that Paris must enjoy her municipal liberties, that her magistrates must be freely elected, that to them only belong the administration and disposition of the fortunes of the city. My honorable colleague, the Minister of the Interior, and I have prepared in advance a plan of law, which we should have submitted to you yesterday, if it had not been necessary to give the introductory explanations, and to assure ourselves that we were acting in concert with you. You are aware that those men who have told the honorable representatives of Paris that they would disarm at the bidding of the vote, do, nevertheless, heap insults on this Assembly and the Government emanating from it. I should blush if I were under the necessity of repeating the gratuitous insults and the outrages which these enemies of the public welfare have offered the legitimate authorities emanating from universal suffrage, placing above them I do not know what bloody and rapacious ideal. (True, very true! Bravo!) There can be, therefore, no misunderstanding amongst us upon this subject. If it were the question of giving Paris the liberty of elections, I can say, without hesitation, that the great majority, if not the unanimity, of this Assembly would render Paris the rights which have so long been withheld from her. Paris will, therefore, know what are your intentions; she will know that they have always been in conformity with the principles of right, and there can be no pretext on the part of those who resist and place themselves above the law for continuing their usurpation. (Very good.) Such declarations, however—it would be idle to conceal it—are vain and deceptive. What those men have desired—what they have, in fact, realized—is the trial of that fatal doctrine which, unfortunately, has had illustrious disciples—sincere, perhaps, in not understanding the consequences of the opinion into which they have strayed. I mean that tenet of belief which, in the language of philosophy, may call itself individualism and materialism, but which from a political standpoint—to use an expression which I have heard in this Assembly—ought to call itself the republic placed above universal suffrage. (Very good! Very good!) Yes, gentlemen, it is with such doctrines, professed, perhaps, with perfect good faith by these men, that they wish to lead astray the people and make them believe that, with a free nation, the greatest amount of liberty consists in the greatest division, and that it behooves a city like Paris—for these new doctors have even proclaimed this pretension—to separate from France—to have her own individuality, to live by herself. This is not only an error this is a crime against the unity of France. (Bravos.) As for myself, gentlemen, permit me not to leave this tribune without opening my heart, in order that it may be delivered of one of the numerous sorrows which oppress it. When charged with the negotiations I combated for three days the conditions of the victor, and Heaven knows how he insisted upon entering Paris and disarming the National Guard! (Movement.) I thought it my duty to spare the National Guard this humiliation. I thought after having shown such a heroic spirit during the siege the National Guard would understand that it had a second duty to fulfil—that of using the arms which I preserved for it for the execution of law and maintenance of public peace. (Very good.) I was mistaken. (Movement.) I ask for it pardon of God and men; and when I heard it rumored I would not believe it, on the evening of the 18th of March, that the unfortunate Generals Lecomte and Thomas had been assassinated. Oh! my conscience was stricken (sensation), and I asked myself whether I had not relied too much on those for whom I had obtained this stipulation. Well, then, I conjure them, for it is never too late to return to the right, that they may know it. The responsibility which weighs upon them is great. It depends to-day on the National Guard to consummate its dishonor or to redeem it (Yes, yes; very good.) But let the National Guard understand that the safety of the country is in its hands, but whatever may happen, the sovereignty of the people will get the upper hand; for France will not be dissolved or brought to bend her front beneath a bloody level which is in the hands of a factious minority. (Bravo, bravo.)

M. Gaslonde—Let us appeal to the provinces.

Admiral Saisset—Yes; call upon the provinces to march, if necessary, upon Paris. This must end.

M. Favre—But what I desire from the bottom of my heart is, that the National Guard should be brought to a proper sense of its situation; that it may understand the grand device, "*Noblesse oblige!*" and that, after having conquered, in the eyes of the enemy and of the whole of France, the highest titles to public admiration, it should not forget itself and compromise these privileges. There remains but one thing for it to conquer, and that is to heed your voice and make quick justice of the wretches who oppress the capital. ("Bravo," and prolonged applause.)

REMARKABLE SERVICE IN A PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Maundy-Thursday Celebration of the Holy Eucharist in the Oratory of St. Sacrament.

To-day being Maundy Thursday, there was a large attendance at the oratory of St. Sacrament, No. 1248 Broadway. The church was decorated with choice flowers, particularly around the altar, which was also brilliantly lighted with tapers.

The principal service took place at 11 o'clock, it being the celebration of the Holy Eucharist. The services was conducted by the Rev. J. H. Bradley, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Brown, of St. Mary's Church, and Father Noyes, of St. Albans. The Holy Eucharist was celebrated by the Rev. Dr. Brown. A sermon was preached by the Rev. J. H. Bradley, the pastor of the church.

After attending to the services of the day, he said that owing to the obstructions put forth by the bishops of the Church the Holy Eucharist could not be performed in its true and original style. However, although they would not admit of the celebration of the true Eucharistic service, the hearts of the people were the same, and no restriction could be placed upon their thoughts by law or orders. A service will also take place this evening.—*N. Y. Post, last evening.*

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Terrible Scenes in Paris.

Burial of the Dead Rioters.

Women Crying for Vengeance

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

More Trouble in the Mining Regions

Miners Driven from their Work.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Extraordinary Scenes in Paris—Funerals of the Killed in the Late Engagements.

PARIS, April 6.—The funeral of the killed to-day was an extraordinary scene. There were three huge hearses with black velvet palls, each decorated with twelve red flags, containing the dead. Following them were eight thousand National Guards and double that number of citizens.

Women were Marching

in hundreds past and along the Boulevards at a solemn pace. Many members of the Commune joined the procession when they arrived at Pere la Chaise.

Each Hearse Contained Thirty-three Coffins,

and twenty-three other hearses were already in the cemetery filled with dead from the hospitals. It was an awful scene.

One Huge Grave

was made for all. The bodies were lowered one at a time amidst the

Shrieks for Vengeance

of men and women on the assassins of Versailles. Pere la Chaise was one mass of people

Swaying with Passion

and screaming "Vive la Republique!" "Vive la Commune."

The Losses of the Communists

create great grief in the city, mixed with bitter animosity.

The Firing Ceased.

VERSAILLES, April 6—9 P. M.—The firing has ceased for the present.

Violent Cannonading.

LONDON, April 7.—A despatch from Versailles to-day states that violent cannonading was heard both last night and this morning in the directions of Courbrol, to the northeast of Paris, and Chatillon, south of that city.

General Henry.

The rumor that General Henry has been executed by order of the Versailles Government is rather apochryphal, in view of the fact cabled to you the 4th instant, that the special correspondent of the London *Telegraph* saw him killed by a shell from Fort Mont Valerien. The story is probably circulated by the insurgents to fan the excitement against the Government. M. Regue, who has been suspected of an attempt at negotiating with the Versailles Government, has been arrested and imprisoned by order of the Commune.

Death of Baron Tegethoff.

Baron Teghethoff, the distinguished Austrian Admiral who won the naval battle of Lissa in 1866, and superintended in 1868 the removal of the remains of the ex-Emperor Maximillian from Mexico to Trieste, died yesterday at his residence in Vienna.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Mysterious Case.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The body of Mrs. Emma Fox, of Newport, R. I., missing since February 11th, was found last evening, with her diamonds and watch on, with twenty dollars in money. Her husband, W. W. Fox, died of consumption, at the Everett House, about three weeks ago, and was buried in Westchester county. Both were very wealthy. On the night of March 11th she told her friends she would drown herself, and was watched, but eluded them. Family difficulty was the cause.

Fire in Albany.

ALBANY, April 7.—One of the most extensive conflagrations that ever occurred in this city took place this morning. The fire broke out in the large printing house of Weed, Parsons & Co., on Columbia street, consuming that building and nearly an entire block of small buildings on Broadway, between Columbia and Von Tromp streets, on the west side. The total loss will reach half a million dollars.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Zadock Pratt, formerly a Congressman, died yesterday at Bergen, N. J.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tobacco Interests.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Representative Platt, of Virginia, made an argument before Commissioner Pleasanton yesterday in behalf of tobacco shippers, and received assurances that an order will soon be issued to the effect that proof of the loss of tobacco in shipment under bond would be received in abatement of the tax. Heretofore the shipper who lost his tobacco was required to pay the tax.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—Cotton dull and nominal, but unchanged. Flour firmer with a good demand for low and medium grades. Howard street superfine, $5 75@6 15; do. extra, $6 00@7 25; do. family, $7 50@9; City Mills superfine, $6@7 25; do. extra, $6 75@8 25; do. family, $8 50@11; Western superfine, $5 75@6; do. extra, $6 00@7 25; do. family, $7 25@8 50. Wheat firmer; choice and fancy white, $2@2 05; fair to prime, $1 60@1 90; prime to choice red, $1 90@2 05; fair to good, $1 65@1 70; common at $1 40@1 50; Ohio and Indiana, $1 60@1 63; Pennsylvania, $1 56@1 60. Corn dull; white and yellow Southern, 80c. Oats steady at 62@65c. Provisions quiet and nominal. Bacon shoulders, 9½@9c.; rib sides, 10½@11c.; clear rib, 11½c. Hams, 17@17½c. Lard, 12½c. Mess Pork, $21 00. Whisky dull at 91@92c.

FROM THE STATE.

Further Outrages at the Mines.

SCRANTON, April 7.—Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock a large body of miners and boys from other mines congregated at Tripp's slope, and assailed with stones and clubs the men at work in that place, stopping the work. It is reported on the streets this morning that a large body of miners, numbering four or five hundred, have driven the men out of Connell's mines and the mine worked by Morris & Weeks. At the latter place they blew up the mouth of the slope with powder taken from the mine, tore up the railroad track at the mine, and did other damage to the amount of one thousand dollars. Three men were killed and several wounded at Tripp's slope this morning.

Further Details—Miners Murdered—Troops Telegraphed For.

SCRANTON, April 7.—This morning a band of five hundred men, armed with muskets, clubs, and revolvers, visited Tripp's mines, in this city, and prevented the workmen from entering the mines. Three miners employed at the works were shot down dead in cold blood by the mob, and others beaten with stones so badly that they must die.

Last night Morris & Weed's retail coal works in this city were torn down, the mouth of their mine blown done, and the track torn up. A large mob is now engaged (this noon) in driving the men of the iron company's mines, [near their mills. These several gangs of men carry the Irish-American flag, and have the arms of two of the militia companies, one Irish and the other Welsh. Great excitement prevails here, and a bloody time is expected.

General Osborn, of Wilkesbarre, has been telegrapned for troops. The Mayor of the city was hooted at while reading the riot act to the mob to-day. There is not an American military company in the entire northern half of this (Luzerne) county.

The demonstrations yesterday were the first made during this suspension.

The mobs altogether number over a thousand men, and they are visiting in rapid succession such mines as are being worked here. Connell's mines, near this city, were besieged to-day, and a suspension of work compelled. The proper authorities for preserving the peace are moving slowly, and unless decisive measures are taken at once the whole city will be under the terrorism of the rioters.

The Apportionment Bill—A New Committee.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, April 7.—The conference committee of the House to endeavor to adjust the differences with the Senate upon the Apportionment bill has been changed by the resignation of one of its members. It now comprises Elliott, of Philadelphia, Mann, of Potter, and Chalfant, of Montour.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

A Williamsburg School Girl Missing—Her Letter to Her Mother—"You'll Never See Me Alive Again."

An advertisement in another column inquires for Annie Olmstead, a miss of fourteen, who up to the day of her disappearance, on Monday last, resided with her widowed mother, at North Fourth and Sixth streets, Williamsburg. At the usual hour on Monday Annie started for school. As she did not reach home at the usual hour, her mother and brother went in search of her, but in vain. Yesterday morning Mrs. Olmstead received by mail a letter in her daughter's handwriting post-marked "New York, April 4, 9 P. M.," as follows:—

My Dear Mother:—It is hard for me to leave this world in the way I am going to do. You'll never see me alive again in this world, and you'll only find my body by raking the East river. I shall drown myself at 12 o'clock this Tuesday night. Mother, I cried when I wrote this; but I want you to make your mind contented. Mother, pray for me; pray for me. Your daughter, ANNIE.

The girl's brother-in-law yesterday visited a Miss McKenna, with whom Annie was on intimate terms. Miss McKenna said that Annie was at her house on Monday afternoon, and looking out of the window saw her mother and brother searching for her. She said:—

"My God! there's my mother looking for me. I'm going to New York to drown myself. Don't say anything about it, or you'll get yourself into trouble."

Miss McKenna says that she went away as soon as her mother was out of sight, and she saw no more of her.—*N. Y. Sun, to-day.*

THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Sumner and the Democrats in the Senate.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Recent events have established a new relation between Mr. Sumner and the Democrats of the Senate. The old savage hostility has become something more than an armed neutrality; it is an active alliance, limited, no doubt, in purposes, but warm in support of the common interests. In the old days, it was rare to see a Democratic Senator in the neighborhood of Mr. Sumner's chair; now there is not an hour passes without a conference, always carried on, however, at his place, and never on the Democratic side. The most effusive cordiality seems to exist. If Mr. Sumner speaks of Mr. Thurman in debate, it is with emphatic words of friendship, and not in the conventional style as "the Senator from Ohio." If Mr. Sumner needs support in any of his efforts to introduce resolutions or make inquiries, Mr. Thurman or Mr. Casserly is ready to proffer it. When the great speech of Monday was finished, the first and heartiest congratulations came from these gentlemen and their followers. It would be nonsense to infer from all this that Mr. Sumner is going to jump into the arms of the Democracy, or to follow Mr. Chase's example in seeking a nomination from Tammany. But these things all have their value in weighing the signs of the times.

FINANCIAL FAILURE.

Collapse of a Prominent Broker of Wilmington.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of last evening says:—

It has been well known in financial circles for some time that Mr. A. R. Woolston, a prominent broker and real estate agent of this city, was not able to promptly meet his engagements. His affairs have now reached such a condition as to be no improper subject for a newspaper statement.

Mr. Woolston's failure is for a large amount, his liabilities being stated as high as $70,000, which will be much in excess of all that can be realized from his assets. One of the most unfortunate features of the case is that his father-in-law, a gentleman much respected in the community, who had acquired a competency after an active business life, is so involved by endorsements for Mr. Woolsten as to be obliged to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Other sums owing by Mr. Woolston are to persons in moderate circumstances, who can ill affordy the loss.

The causes of Mr. Woolston's failure are stated to be imprudent speculations and the absorption of capital in extensive building operations. He erected quite a number of houses during the past year. In his capacity as broker, he was correspondent here for Henry Clews & Co., of New York, and agent for the National Life Insurance Company.

BREAKING THE BONDS.

Puritanism Wounded in the House of its Friends—A Boston Cleric on Theatres and Dancing.

The Rev. J. L. Hatch lectured in the Olympic Theatre, Boston, on Sunday evening last, on

"THE THEATRE AS A MEANS OF GRACE."

The report of his address in the Boston *Herald* says he prefaced his remarks by a selection from the writings of Hood, denouncing the practice of some persons of donning the cloak of religion to cover their hidden deformities, and of assuming to feel a holy horror of indulging any of the propensities of human nature. The speaker then contrasted the

PRINCIPLES OF TRUE AND FALSE RELIGION.

The former was discriminating, proving all things, and holding fast to that which was good. The latter was overbearing and dogmatic. The former favored a full and fair encounter between truth and error, and "who ever knew the truth to be put to the worst?" The theatre and the dance have always been put under the ecclesiastical ban, and have received the severest censure of rigid moralists. But

HUMAN NATURE CANNOT BE SUPPRESSED.

Men clothed in gown and bands, or dressed in a little brief authority," which they wear with as much pride and pomposity as any fop his fanciful toggery, may strive with severe countenance and rigid, Puritanic restrictions to subdue and repress human nature; but just when they think they have conquered, and have got it safe under their thumb, up it jumps

LIKE A JACK-IN-A-BOX,

full of life and vigor, to their great fright, or at least to their extreme displeasure and disgust. The speaker claimed that many of the worst and most immoral people he had ever known had been those who never went to the theatre, but considered it a stepping-stone to hell; while very many of the best men and women in the world have been those who occasionally attend the theatre and regard its influence,

AS FAVORABLE TO GOOD MORALS.

He (Hatch) practised as he preached, and in the instruction of his little daughter brought her to the theatre and had her taught to dance at home. The contrary ground had been taken by very able and sincere men, but in most cases these grounds were not the result of investigation and personal knowledge, but were taken from hearsay; and in the speaker's opinion, one of the most able exponents of these principles, none other than Henry Ward Beecher, was "like an owl in an ivy bush, reading a lecture to a lynx on the sin of sharp-sightedness!" The lecture was very well received by the audience, and was frequently applauded.

A BURSTED BUBBLE.

The Principals in the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Swindle to Go Before the Grand Jury.

All the affidavits and papers which have been filed with reference to the charge of fraud preferred by the Superintendent of Police against George Thomas Elias, Joseph McClennan, Henry Wilson, Charles Sinclair, James Smith, and Andrew Watt were yesterday morning forwarded to the Grand Jury for their consideration.

It was at first thought impossible to hold them on the charge, but the District Attorney has so clearly defined the law upon which the indictments are to be founded that it is very unlikely the defendants will come off without receiving the full weight of the law. According to the statute the getting up of a lottery of this character is a misdemeanor punishable with imprisonment not exceeding two years and a fine of $2500. There was a consultation between Captain Wilson and Judge Garvin to-day with reference to the property now in charge of the police, but the decision has not yet been made public. All those who have loaned goods are anxious to regain possession of them, but nothing has been removed up to the present time.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, April 7, 1871.

This being Good Friday and a legal holiday, business on 'Change, as well as at all the public institutions, was suspended. Some trifling sales out of the regular order were reported, but they afford no gauge to the condition of the various markets.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 7.—There was no meeting of the merchants at the Commercial Exchange this morning, and the movements in Breadstuffs were of a limited character.

Cotton is but little sought after. The current quotations are:—

Upland.		*New Orleans.*	
Rebaled	6 @ 8	Rebaled	7 @ 9
Samples	12½@13	Samples	13 @13½
Clean Stained	12 @12½	Clean Stained	12½@13
Ordinary	11 @11½	Ordinary	11½@12
Good Ordinary	12½@13	Good Ordinary	13 @13½
Low Middling	14 @14½	Low Middling	14½@15
Middling	15 @15½	Middling	15½@15¾
Good Middling	16 @—	Good Middling	17 @—

In Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses, no change.

Provisions are dull, and prices of all descriptions favor buyers.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 7

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....54 | 11 A. M.....62 | 2 P. M.....70

SUN RISES.....5:35 | MOON SETS.....9:11
SUN SETS.....6:30 | HIGH WATER.....2:56

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, April 7.—Arrived, steamship Morro Castle, from Havana.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Barge Young John, Corolan, Jersey City, do.
Barge Mary and Emma, Forsyth, New York, do.
Barge Anna Ryan, McFadden, do. do.
Barge Clara Lynch, Blunt, do. do.
Barge Lizzie M. Doherty, Moore, do. do.
Sloop Franklin, Fenton, Salem, do.
Sloop Alphonse, ——, do. do.
Tug Joe Johnson, Ingraham, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Harman, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Fanita, Doane, 25 hours from New York with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Schr Abbott Devereux, Rich, 11 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Nina, Scott, from Baltimore, with 300 sacks Higgans' salt to Wm. Bumm & Sons.
Schr J. H. Wainwright, Adams, from New York.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Centipede, Willetts, arrived at Georgetown from New Haven at 7 A. M. to-day.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 6.—8 barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 6.—The following barges left in tow this morning, eastward:—B. McWilliams, A. McCaffrey, H. Snell, S. Morrell, J. Hawkins, P. McDevitt, Thomas Wilson, F. C. king, R. W. King, W. Favill, and Catharine Moan, all with coal for New York.

The Emma and C. C. Pope left with those reported yesterday.

Twelve loaded barges ready for tow this evening.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

If ever there was a muddle of an election it is the contest that has just been concluded in Connecticut. With a full vote, as far as returned, of between ninety-two and ninety-four thousand, the election of Governor remains in doubt. The latest returns show that Governor English has a plurality of five votes, with a hundred errors yet to be corrected in the official count. The old proverb that one swallow does not make a summer is illustrated in the comparison between the Democratic victory in New Hampshire and the Democratic disappointment in Connecticut. The fact is that the sudden shock which the Republican party got from the reverberation of the Democratic cannon announcing a triumph from the battle-field in New Hampshire, woke them up to the necessity of looking after their interests in Connecticut. They braced themselves up, stiffened their muscles, and put on their dignity for a good square fight, and there is no doubt but they fought it well. The administration, too, was alive to the fact that Connecticut must not be permitted to add another success to the Democratic cause in New England; and hence every effort was made on Monday last by the labors of federal officers, and, it is said, by the influence of Federal money, to a great extent, in helping out the necessary electioneering expenses to defeat Governor English. The colored vote also, which was brought to the polls for the first time at this election, took at least eight hundred votes from the Democratic majority of 1870; for it is fair to conclude that the newly-created colored voters nearly to a man went for ex-Governor Jewell. The majority of Governor English last year, being only eight hundred and forty-three, would thus be easily demolished, compelling the Democrats to build up that majority from other sources, and these sources appear to have been dry.

In many respects the Connecticut election is a curiosity in politics. The machinery was admirably managed on the part of the Republicans. The clever scheme, whereby the voters were made to believe that Tammany Hall had seized upon the State, by means of an imaginary despatch from Governor English to Mr. Tweed, was an admirable contrivance. Tammany itself could not beat the trick in adroitness. The despatch purporting to come from Governor English to Mr. Tweed, which we may safely assume was never written and never worried the telegraph wires, was cunningly circulated in the weekly edition of a Republican paper at Hartford—the *Courant*—throughout the country districts with such appeals to the prejudices of the farmers and others in the rural places as brought the *spectre noir* of Tammany before them in hideous aspects. Shall the honest voters of Connecticut or "the thieves of Tammany" carry this election? was the question presented to the rural voters. Naturally enough they were alarmed at the alternative; they were not going to be sold like cattle, and they came out, consequently, in considerable strength to assert their claims to New England backbone. Hence, in a measure, the full vote polled. It was a cunning trick, well devised and lucky in its operation: but all is fair in politics, as in love and war.

We hardly think, after all, that the St. Domingo question, made hot and irritable by the fierce assaults of Sumner and Schurz upon President Grant, had much to do with the result in Connecticut. We are disposed to think that the Republicans there looked with considerable indifference upon the quarrel. In short, they probably were about equally divided in their views as between President Grant and Sumner, and rather liked the boldness of the Massachusetts Senator than otherwise. At all events that question was skilfully withdrawn from sight in the canvass by the Republican organs and orators. It was not trumpeted in the columns of the radical press, neither was it proclaimed from the radical stump. The only issue supposed to carry any weight with it, which was presented carefully up to the last moment, was this terror that Tammany was controlling the State with its greenbacks, its cohorts of ruffians and its innate and dangerous corruptions. We are told now that Mr. Tweed is *l'homme qui rit*, and that he enjoys a very hearty laugh over the affair of the bogus despatch.

It may not be so difficult after all to discover the reason why this election in Connecticut was so unsatisfactory and indecisive, when we consider that local quarrels existed in almost every district in the State, and split tickets were the common rule almost everywhere. The Second Congressional district, for example, was lost to the Democrats in this way. The bitterness existing against the Democratic candidate (Mr. Kendrick) since, his opposition to Mr. Babcock two years ago, which gave the district to the Republican candidate (Mr. Kellogg), confronted him at the polls on Monday, and resulted in the re-election of Kellogg. The Democrats could not forgive Kendrick, and thus they permitted him to be sacrificed. There seemed to be that kind of feeling among the Democrats all through the State, extending even to the local elections. Those who calculated that family quarrels were going to demoralize the Republicans therefore counted without their host. They appear to have voted "the ticket" fair and square. The negro vote, after the applicants for the franchise had stood the test of the "reading clause," which declares that every voter must be able to read at least one section of the constitution, probably amounted to a little over a thousand. It is fair to conclude that seven-eighths of these negroes voted the Republican ticket, thus throwing seven or eight hundred votes into the Republican majority. In the uncertain state of affairs it is not unlikely that the election of Governor will pass from the hands of the electors into those of the Legislature, in which case, as the Republicans have a majority of twenty on joint ballot, in both houses, Mr. Jewell will, of course, be declared the duly elected Chief Magistrate of the State for the ensuing year. Thus the Connecticut election, instead of being a test of the progress of Democratic sentiment in New England, turns out to be a general disappointment all round. Its political significance, however, is that the recent Democratic victory in New Hampshire is not an absolute test of public opinion in the Northern States.

SINFUL AMUSEMENT.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We are especially pleased to notice the progress made by our Methodist friends in their views of the amusements hitherto proscribed by that Church. The expression of opinion in the association of clergy held in Newark last week was, for the most part, more liberal and soundly grounded on philosophic principles than we would have hoped from a body of men usually noted for strict adherence to their hereditary and narrow code. The leading members of the conference have evidently had their eyes couched, and enough of the daylight of the nineteenth century has crept in to show them wholesome and pure elements in the theatre, in novel-reading, in modest dancing, and in healthful out-door games. They frankly acknowledged their conversion while they continued to protest against the abuses to be found in each. There were, of course, equally sincere and honest men to oppose them, who detected Satan's hoof and tail in every human employment outside of legitimate work and church-going. "Nine-tenths of our amusements being sinful," said one of these, "it is best to forego the other tenth."

We attach more importance to this discussion than perhaps, at first sight, it seems to warrant. The Methodist fraternity, as we observed the other day, includes a vast and powerful body of our people; being an accretion, for the most part, of the working, intelligent middle class. It is especially desirable that its leading ideas on social morality should be free from bigotry and prejudice: and no subject trenches, at the present time, more deeply on the moral or mental health of the people than their lack of wholesome, liberalizing amusements. Now Church bodies are proverbially slow to apply the divine yet practical truths of Christianity of which they are the keepers to varying every-day popular exigencies. They are led by political and social reforms oftener than they lead them; the reason of which is, we suppose, that each sect, although the bearer of a banner which should place her in the van of every reform in thought or practice, still wears and is hampered by whatever peculiar doctrine or opinion formed once her swaddling-clothes. If a Church had its birth in protesting with bloody testimony against any tenet or practice, she naturally exaggerates it still, after centuries have passed, as the chief evil on earth. To Christians outside of the churches the question of apostolic succession, dipping or sprinkling, elders and bishops, plain language and shad-bellied coats, are feather-weights, mere tithes of mint, anise, and cumin, compared with the eternal tragedy of a debased human nature striving to rise to an almighty, all-loving God; and every year we hope brings this profound conviction home to the churches also. This very matter of amusements is the peculiar *bete noir* of the Methodist Church. Dissipation and wantonness of English society terrified the Church into existence in the first place. It is hardly to be expected, therefore, that it should be able to regard the subject even now with a cool, unprejudiced eye. But our Methodist brethren should be able to perceive the difference between the cancerous luxury of an enervated court and the absolute necessity of relaxation, both physical and mental, for a people nervous, bilious, and over-worked, as are the Americans. Climatic influences are more exhausting in the United States than in Europe. There is in every class the feverish struggle for money or success unknown in any other country. The whole nation, male and female, is possessed by a demon of unrest and anxiety. The higher we ascend in the social scale the more intense is the strain upon body and brain. The ambitious professional and business man rarely takes breath to enjoy the wide life God has opened; one day is but a burden scarcely lifted before another falls upon him. While this is true, it is also true that there is no other people among whom amusement is so little understood or practised. The inevitable consequence follows. You might as well try to choke a burning geyser as to shut down a man or woman's whole nature into money-making or church-going. There is an excess of animal spirits, a heat in the blood which will find vent. The Italian sings; the Frenchman dances; the nun and Methodist, who can neither sing nor dance, fall into trances and see heaven opened by the aid of hysteria and catalepsy. The American so far has found his escape-valve in whisky. "He drinks," said a keen-sighted foreigner lately, "not for social enjoyment, but as a physical necessity, to relieve apparently some actual cerebral overstrain." One of the clergymen in Newark stated that, "in consequence of the love of dancing, every third child born in France is illegitimate." Our friend should be sure of his facts. Paris, it is true, has the vices peculiar to all the great rendezvous for strangers in the world. The French and Irish rural population, who amuse themselves heartily more than any other people, are the chastest in Europe; the least so are the Swedes, whose sole relaxation is our own—whisky.

We trust the time will soon come when our Methodist brethren will be led to follow the common sense of mankind in believing that whatever tends to keep the animal in a man in check and develop his higher nature, whatever makes him better appreciate his brother man, and more thankful for the beautiful, joyful world he lives in, is "for the glory of God," whether it be hymn or sermon, novel, dance, or drama.

A FEW SOBER WORDS TO THE DEMOCRACY.

From the N. Y. World.

For the last three or four years the *World* has been (to borrow an apostolic phrase) "instant (*i. e.*, urgent) in season and out of season" in trying to impress upon the Democratic party the wisdom of hanging its lights on the bow of the ship to disclose the rocks and quicksands to be shunned in its course, instead of hanging them on the stern to cast back a useless glare on the tumultuous waters through which it has passed. Like most givers of unsought advice, we have sometimes been paid with a kind of recognition that was not quite agreeable; but so undoubting is our confidence in the force of truth, and the certainty of its final triumph, that we have not felt disposed to

"Bate a jot
Of heart or hope; but still bear up and steer
Right onward."

We have aimed to discharge our duty as a sentinel of the Democracy. Our opportunities for watching the drift of public sentiment have been as good as those of any Democratic statesman and better than those of any other journal of the party. We weigh our words and speech with deliberation, and therefore claim nothing beyond better opportunities, leaving to others, assisted by the progress of events, to say whether we have used our opportunities with judgment. We are compelled, by the exigencies of our business as journalists, to spend a great deal of money in collecting information, and to keep up wide and diversified relations with public men. A metropolitan journal is a reservoir into which information flows through a thousand channels. It is fed with suggestions, teased with complaints, benefited by judicious and pestered with impertinent advice, in a stream so unremitting that by balancing abuse against commendation it has pretty reliable means of estimating the set of the political tide.

We have no reason to regret the persistent, but we trust not discourteous, urgency with which we have counselled sobriety of judgment and the acceptance of accomplished facts. We have the satisfaction of knowing that the whole Democracy of the State of New York indorses our views without a dissenting voice among its responsible leaders, or in any representative Democratic journal. Governor Hoffman's advice, in his last annual message, to drop dead issues, is cordially responded to by the whole party in New York. What he recommended in general terms, other eminent New York Democrats have enforced by specific statements relating to some of the inflammatory topics of past agitation. One of the most recent utterances in this vein was made by Mr. Fernando Wood in his able speech on the Ku-klux bill. Mr. Wood is as little of a trimmer as any man in the country. His whole public career has been marked by extraordinary nerve, vigor, and political courage. He has never wavered in his intrepid support of Southern rights. But his position in Washington and the opportunities for various intercourse he enjoys by his social talents and liberal hospitality, enable him to take an enlarged view of the political situation and of the state of public sentiment in all parts of the country. With his ripe experience and trained political sagacity, he sees the folly of reviving bygone issues. In reply to some impertinence of Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Wood made this clear and emphatic statement:—

"Sir, if there is any foundation for the alleged altercations it is because men like the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) would go among them uttering incendiary speeches and inflaming and agitating them to a war of races! I never felt more indignant in my life, I never felt more like committing a breach of decorum or an infraction of the rules of the House, than I did yesterday when I listened to the harangue of that member. I desire to call the attention of the House to this remarkable statement:—At the close of his speech of yesterday on this bill he assumed that the Democratic party, when it obtained power, would disfranchise the negro. The Democratic party has no desire to interfere with these amendments to the Constitution which give free and equal suffrage to all the people of the United States. The Democratic party would give to the colored race all the political and civil rights which they would give to any other class of the people; but we do object that they shall be made a political engine for the accomplishment of wicked purposes. We do object that inflammatory speeches, such as were made on Wednesday last by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, should be made to them to excite them against the Democracy and their former masters, so as to get up in the Southern States a war of races and perpetuate the political dominancy of the party now in power. That is what we object to. The day is speedily coming, and I hope has already come, when the colored race of the United States will assume their position in the country as free and independent voters; that they may be allowed to judge of men and parties and principles for themselves; that they may find among their own class able and patriotic leaders who will say to them:—'Be no longer the instruments of demagogues.' I believe that among the colored men are found those who are patriotic, honest, and rational."

Nor is it among the New York Democracy alone that this view is entertained. Senator Thurman, who stands in the foremost rank of debaters and statesmen, and commands universal esteem and confidence, is as remarkable for his moderation in counsel as for his skill and vigor in debate. The judicious platform adopted by the Ohio Democracy last year is understood to have been due to his wise advice. Among the Democratic statesmen of New England none stand higher than Governor English and John Quincy Adams; the moderation of both is well known. "But what of Senator Blair?" We conceive that the position of this gallant and chivalrous Democratic leader is not well understood. It is not safe to go to the Republican newspapers to learn the views of any Democratic statesman who is strong enough to be dreaded by political opponents. General Blair, with political courage as unflinching as Mr. Wood's, holds substantially the same views on the question of negro suffrage, as was shown in his recent letter to the editor of a Southern journal which we copied the other day. Now that the negroes are in possession of the suffrage, General Blair wishes the experiment to be fairly tried in a spirit of justice and liberality to the colored race.

"But General Blair professes to stand by his Broadhead letter." True, the Republicans have undertaken to bully him on that subject, and General Blair is about the last man to retreat in the presence of bullies. He shrinks from no responsibility which he has fairly incurred; he will never mortify his friends or elate his enemies by eating his words in consequence of a taunt. If that bygone letter had not been flung in his teeth, he would probably have never made a public allusion to it again. With a magnanimity as signal as his courage, he has accepted the personal consequences to himself, but has been careful of the interests of the party. During the Missouri election, which resulted in so great a triumph, General Blair proclaimed no war against the reconstruction acts or the new amendments; but after the Legislature met and he was an avowed candidate for Senator, and his opinions could interfere only with his own personal prospects, he scorned to compromise his manhood for the sake of an office. When the Broadhead letter was thrust in his face by a Republican, he squarely accepted all the consequences which might result from defiant adherence to it. Even his political enemies were constrained to respect his gallant bearing and manly pride. General Blair is a man of judgment and sagacity, and does not advise the Democratic party to go into the next election on the bygone issue of negro suffrage.

We call attention to the growth of Democratic sentiment in this direction, because, as it is evident that the party will abandon the negro-suffrage issue, it is expedient to do it with decision and unanimity. The time has come when it should be fully understood by the South that the Northern Democracy do not intend to fight that battle over again, and that no Democratic victory in the North will bear such a construction. After the splendid triumph in New Hampshire some of the Southern journals seemed to entertain such hopes, and perhaps our narrow escape from defeat in Connecticut was necessary to sober their judgment and save them from a fatal delusion. On a wise platform constructed of living issues we can, with reasonable effort, elect our candidate for President. But we have no such superfluous strength that we can afford to make mistakes. The party has been so often defeated by an indiscreet plank in its platform as to justify considerable solicitude on the subject. If the Republicans were permitted to make our platform for us they would put into it the very things which a few blind or Quixotic Democrats have been recently advocating in the Southern press. We protest against the folly of doing just what our enemies wish us to do.

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Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 8 fmw3

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 1 26

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$223,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	209,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	169,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties.	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. Mk't v'l	$1,293,557·00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	90,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,919·00
	Cash	149,921 73
		$1,990,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
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James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
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Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
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H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
J. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397·89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1839.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851·78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319 07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph B. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $300·388·24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John R. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
HAR. P. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,026,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 187,050
$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,250
United States Government Loans	325,928
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	300,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	208,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452·35

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452·35
INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $972,881·70.
Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 610 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Foreign Affairs.

—The prices of provisions are again advancing in Paris.

—The Princess of Wales yesterday had a son born to her.

—One hundred and fifty wounded soldiers from Versailles arrived yesterday at Havre.

—All telegraph communication with Paris has recently been stopped by the insurgents.

—The military forces of the Commune are still in large numbers outside of the city, but remain in extremely critical positions.

—A proclamation has been issued by the Commune, announcing that retaliatory measures will be adopted relative to prisoners.

—The insurgents still hold Forts d'Issy and Vanvres, and keep up a resolute fire upon the position held by the Government troops at Chatillon.

—Bismarck has informed Thiers that all restrictions concerning the number of troops for Paris is removed, and that he may occupy the city with 150,000 men if necessary.

—Bismarck has upbraided Thiers for his indecisive policy, and tells him if he does not put an end to the insurrection Germany, will march into the capital and remain until a stable government is established.

—It is reported that M. Thiers, instead of following up the advantages gained by the Government troops, and allowing them to enter Paris, has commenced negotiations with the Commune, offering to concede many of its demands, and to exempt its leaders from punishment.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Welland Canal was opened yesterday.

—Newark, N. J., in imitation of New York City, has just formed an anti-income tax association.

—The Mormon semi-annual conference met at Salt Lake City yesterday, and was largely attended.

—General Butler has prepared an amnesty bill, which will probably be introduced into Congress on Monday.

—During the past week thirty French families have departed from the vicinity of Quebec to settle in the United States.

—The New York Chamber of Commerce yesterday passed a resolution called for the immediate repeal of the income tax.

—The Hartford *Evening Post* says that the entire Republican State ticket has been elected in Connecticut, with the exception of the Governor.

—The grand reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee commenced yesterday morning at Cincinnati, and many prominent officers were present.

—The lumbering interests of Canada have suffered from the unusually early spring, and it is thought that there will be a great falling off in the quantity of the material.

—A despatch from Havana gives details of the defeat of Cabral near Azua. His friends claim that only his vanguard was engaged, but it is generally believed that Baez's forces had the advantage in all the encounters.

—In the House yesterday, after the close of our report, the bill to enforce the fourteenth amendment and suppress the Ku-klux was considered. The proviso authorizing the President to direct voluntary enlistments of any of the militia of the United States was struck out, on motion of Mr. Farnsworth, by a vote of 112 to 87. The previous question was then moved by Mr. Shellabarger, and seconded. Mr. Ambler, of Ohio, moved to strike out the portion authorizing the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. Rejected—yeas 101, nays 105. Finally the bill was passed by a vote of 118 to 91, and the House adjourned until Monday.

CITY COUNCILS.

Their Proceedings Yesterday.

Both branches of the legislative department held their regular stated meeting yesterday.

Select Branch.—Mr. Shallcross, from the Committee on railroads, offered a negative report concerning fast driving by street car drivers at street crossings.

Mr. Cattell spoke in favor of repealing the existing ordinance giving certain cars right of way. He hoped that drivers of cars running east or west, north or south, would be compelled to walk their horses at the crossings.

A motion to postpone the whole subject for two weeks was lost, and a motion to indefinitely postpone was carried.

The following report was made of the condition of the City Treasury:

1871, April 1. By cash on hand this date, $2,172,812 11, appropriated as follows:

To pay interest on city loans	$839,623 64
To pay sinking fund securities	245,815 18
To pay loan warrants	582,178 26
To pay sundry claims	505,195 03
Total	$2,172,812 11

The water bill, being the special order, was resumed. Considerable discussion ensued as to the propriety of placing meters in manufactories to prevent an inordinate waste. A motion to reconsider section sixteen was carried, and an amendment to strike out illegal provisions adopted. The ordinance passed.

Bills from Common Council being in order, it was resolved that the $11,000 derived from fines for trespass in Fairmount Park should be expended by Park Commissioners in the customary manner for improvements. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Huhn in the chair.

Mr. Calhoun offered a resolution of instruction to the Chief Commissioner to inform Councils what right the Thirteenth and Fifteenth-street Passenger Railway Company had to construct a double track on south Broad street, which was agreed to.

Mr. Walker presented an ordinance authorizing the transfer of $11,057 12 to the Park Commissioners, it having been collected for violating the Park laws. Agreed to.

The Chamber then proceeded to consider the ordinance creating a loan of $500,000 for the paving of Broad street with an improved pavement. It was read and adopted by sections.

Mr. Bardsley offered an amendment providing that no part of the loan should be used to pay for any wooden pavement on Broad street, between Coates street and Columbia avenue.

Mr. Wagner moved to strike out all after the words wooden pavement.

Unanimous consent not being given the amendment to the amendment was not entertained by the Chair.

The yeas and nays being called for, the passage of the bill was agreed to—yeas, 15; nays, 3.

The general order, a resolution which provides that no action shall be taken the same day on the report of any standing committee, whenever the same shall be objected to by member, except upon the vote of two-thirds of those present, was then called.

Mr. Miller offered an amendment that the rule should not apply to the last two meetings of councils for the year.

After considerable debate Mr. Allen moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was not agreed to.

A motion was made to postpone the subject for one week, which was not agreed to.

Mr. Miller's amendment was adopted, and the yeas and nays being called for, on the final passage of the bill, it was agreed to by 35 yeas to 14 nays.

Mr. Walker, from the Committee on Finance, reported an ordinance appropriating $1000 as a reward, for the arrest of Hanlon, to Alderman Heins and Detectives Taggart and Smith. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance paying $4050 damage, as assessed by jury, for the widening of Sheaf street. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance appropriating $15,000 for the erection of market sheds on Girard and Moyamensing avenues.

This subject produced considerable debate, and was argued at length by Messrs. Buzby, Dingee, Logan.

The report of the Committee on Markets was read, which recommended the raising of the money by a loan.

Mr. Wagner moved to strike out all relating to the loan, and then argued in favor of the bill.

Mr. Walker moved to postpone the matter until November, which, after long debate, was not agreed to.

Mr. Wagner's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Allen offered another amendment, providing for the erection of the market houses out of a loan to be created hereafter.

Mr. Bardsley moved to insert $25,000, instead of $40,000.

Without coming to a vote, the Chamber adjourned.

THE NEW LOAN.

The following is a revised list of National Banks subscribing to the new five per cent loan, furnished us through Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., from the Treasury Department:

Altoona, Pa., First National,	$30,000
Alton, Ill., National Bank of	60,000
Amesbury, Mass., First National,	90,000
" " Second "	10,000
Albany, N. Y., State "	50,000
Augusta, Me., Freeman's "	100,000
Alton, Ill., First "	50,000
Allentown, Pa., First "	172,000
Anthony, R. I., Covington "	50,000
Augusta, Me., Granite "	100,000
Allentown, Pa., National Bank of	60,000
Annapolis, Md., " "	136,500
Auburn, Me., First National,	100,000
Allegheny, Pa., "	310,000
Alton, Ill., National Bank of	42,000
Andover, Mass., National Bank of	15,000
Akron, Ohio, Second National,	50,000
Amesbury, Mass, First National,	10,000
Ashaway, R. I., National Bank of	29,300
Athol, Mass., Miller's River National,	57,000
Bangor, Me., First National,	300,000
Boston, Mass., National of N. America,	272,500
Brooklyn, New York, First National,	221,000
Boston, Mass., Blackstone "	68,000
Bucyrus, Ohio, First "	30,000
Boston, Mass., National Hide and Leather,	300,000
Buffalo, N. Y., Farmers and Mechanics' National,	36,000
Boston, Mass., Merchants' National,	500,000
Bangor, Me., Second "	105,000
Bethlehem, Pa., First "	150,000
Bristol, Pa., Farmers' "	33,000
Bangor, Me., Traders' National,	95,000
Bucksport, Me., National Bank of	100,000
Beverly, Ohio, First National,	57,000
Ballston Spa, N. Y. First "	75,000
Bucyrus, Ohio. First "	1,000
Bridgeton, N. J., Cumberland National,	93,500
Barre, Mass., First "	129,500
Boston, Mass., Howard "	100,000
Bridgeport, Conn., Pequonock "	91,500
" " First "	101,000
Brandon, Vt., Brandon, "	131,300
Brooklyn, Conn., Windham co. National,	100,000
Bellefonte, Pa., First National,	100,000
Buffalo, N. Y., Third National,	100,000
Boston, Mass., Shawmut National,	375,000
Brownsville, Pa., Monongahela National,	175,000
Bath, Me., Lincoln National,	155,000
Boston, Mass., Washington National,	40,000
Brandon, Vt., National Bank of,	131,300
Bangor, Me., First National,	20,000
Beverly, Mass., National Bank of,	50,000
Boston, Mass., Shoe and Leather,	300,000
Battle Creek, Mich., First National,	100,000
Boston, Mass., Second National,	250,000
" National Bank of Commerce,	384,000
" Freeman's National,	129,500
" Globe National,	75,000
Brighton, Mass., National Market,	150,000
Boston, Mass., National Revere,	146,000
" "	188,000
Brookville, Ind., National Bank of,	100,000
Bristol, R. I., National Eagle,	30,000
Belfast, Me., National Bank of,	124,500
Brooklyn, N. Y., Atlantic National,	31,000
Boston, Mass., Continental National,	292,000
Birmingham, Conn., National Bank of,	87,000
Beaver Dam, Wis., " "	23,000
Boston, Mass., National Redemption,	100,000
Boonville, Mo., Central National,	25,000
Biddeford, Me., National Bank of,	60,000
Boston, Mass., National Union,	100,000
" " Webster,	230,000
" " State,	146,000
Bridgeport, Conn., City National,	62,000
Brunswick, Me., Union "	35,000
Bangor, Me., Merchants' "	31,150
Cadiz, Ohio, Harrison "	10,000
Cincinnati, Ohio, First "	200,000
Catskill, N. Y., Farmers', "	53,500
Cleveland, O., Merchants', "	100,000
Clinton, Conn., National Bank of,	50,000
Catskill, N. Y., " "	27,400
Cortland, N. Y., First National,	91,000
Cazenovia, N. Y., National Bank of,	40,000
Chester, Pa., Delaware County National,	50,000
Catasaqua, Pa., National Bank of,	53,000
Circleville, Ohio, Second National,	39,000
" First "	78,000
Catasaqua, Pa., National Bank of,	247,000
Coxsackie, N. Y. " "	83,350
Curwinsville, Pa., National,	52,000
Coopertown, N. Y., Second National,	50,000
Columbus, Ohio, National Exchange,	300,000
Chestertown, Md., Kent National,	50,000
Camden, N. J., First National,	210,000
Cumberland, R. I., National Bank of	125,000
Chattanooga, Tenn., First National,	53,000
Chicago, Ills., City National,	55,000
Canton, Mass., Neponsit National,	34,000
Clearfield, Pa., First National,	37,000
Detroit, Mich., Second National,	419,000
" " " "	20,000
Dayton, Ohio, Herchants' National,	100,000
Detroit, Mich., First National,	25,000
Downingtown, Pa., National Bank of	87,500
Detroit, Mich, First National,	25,000
Dorchester, Mass., Blue Hill National,	30,000
Dover, N. H., National Bank of	50,000
Doylestown, Pa., National Bank of	85,000
Danvers, Mass., First National,	87,000
Deposit, N. Y., National Bank of	30,000
Deckertown, N. J., Farmers' National,	25,000
Dayton, Ohio, Second National,	100,000
Deposit N. Y., Second National,	31,000
Easton, Mass., First National,	47,000
Easton, Pa., First National,	310,000
Easton, Pa., National Bank of	100,000
Easton, Pa., National Bank of	99,500
Trenton, Mich., First National,	10,000
Fall River, Mass., National Bank of	137,000
" " "	101,000
Fort Edward, N. Y., National Bank of,	71,000
Frenchtown, N. J., Union National,	113,350
Fall River, Mass., National Bank of	170,000
Francestown, N. H., First National,	50,000
Fall River, Mass., Metacomet Nat.,	159,000
Flemington, N. J., Hunterdon Co. Nat.,	150,000
Fall River, Mass., Second National,	40,000
Fronton, Mich., First National,	55,000
Faribault, Minn., First National,	50,000
Fishkill, N. Y., National Bank of	50,000
Fairhaven, Mass., National Bank of,	60,000
Flint, Mich., First National,	15,000
Fall River, Mass., National Union,	45,000
Glen Rock, Penna., First National,	24,000
Gallipolis, Ohio, First National,	69,000
Gloversville, N. Y., National, Fulton county,	115,000
Green Bay, Wis., First National,	40,000
Gloucester, Mass., National Bank of,	250,000
Greensburg, Ind., First National,	79,000
Gettysburg, Penna., First National,	100,000
Gloucester, Mass., First National,	31,900
Gloucester, Mass., Cape Ann National,	62,000
Haverhill, Mass., National Bank of,	69,000
Honesdale, Penna., National Bank of,	39,500
Houghton, Mich., First National,	160,000
Hagerstown, Md., First National,	100,000
Hallowell, Me., Northern National,	25,000
Hudson, N. Y., Farmers' National,	55,000
Holliston, Mass., National Bank,	10,000
Indianapolis, Ind., Citizens' National,	100,000
Jamestown, N. Y., Chatauque County National,	42,000
Jefferson, Ohio, First National,	9,000
Kingston, N. Y., State of New York National,	100,000
Kingston, R. I., National Landholders,	40,000
Keene, N. H., Cheshire National,	200,000
Kingston, N. Y., First National,	100,000
Kinderhook, N. Y., National Bank of	99,000
Lyndon, N. Y., National Bank of	50,000
Lafayette, Ind., First National,	135,000
Little Falls, N. Y., Herkimer county,	38,200
Lambertsville, N. J., National Bank of,	50,000
Lewistown, Me., First National,	350,000
Leicester, Mass., National Bank of,	46,000
Louisville, Ky., Louisville City National,	186,000
Louisville, Ky., Louisville,	200,000
Lebanon, Pa., Valley National,	50,000
Lafayette, Ind., First National,	85,000
Lowell, Mass., Appleton National,	105,000
Lancaster, Ky., National Bank of,	50,000
Lancaster, Ohio, Hocking Valley National,	51,000
Lancaster, Pa., Farmers National,	40,000
Lansing, Mich., Second National,	61,000
Lancaster, Ohio, First National,	44,000
Lebanon, Pa., National Bank of,	65,000
Lebanon, Tenn., Second National,	20,000
Lansdale, Pa., First National,	17,000
Lockport, N. Y., National Exchange,	37,000
Lawrence, Mass., National Pemberton,	50,000
Muncie, Ind., National Bank of,	170,000
Marblehead, Mass., National Bank of,	43,000
Malden, Mass., First National,	60,000
Marblehead, Mass., National Granite,	100,000
Mahonoy City, Pa., First National,	60,000
Montpelier, Vt., National Bank of,	50,000
Mechanicsburg, Pa., First National,	60,000
Meadville, Pa., First National,	48,000
Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Knox co., National,	150,000
Mt. Holly, N. J., Farmers' National,	150,000
Milwaukee, Wis., National Exchange,	77,000
Milford, Mass., Milford National,	102,000
Mohawk, N. Y., Mohawk Valley Nat.,	140,000
Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, National State,	52,000
Moline, Ill., First National,	100,000
Mansfield, Ohio, Richland National,	60,000
Marietta, Ohio, First National,	58,000
Middletown, Del., Citizens' National,	60,000
Mauch Chunk, Pa., Second National,	50,000
Morrisville, N. Y., First National,	100,000
Monroe, Wis., First National,	53,000
Milford, N. H., Souhegan National,	100,000
Metheun, Mass., National Bank of,	47,000
Monmouth, Ills., National Bank of,	100,000
Milton, Pa., National Bank of,	80,000
New Haven, Conn., First National,	293,000
New Haven, Conn., County National,	261,000
New Haven, Conn., Second National,	600,000
New Albany, Ind., First National,	45,000
New York, N. Y., Fourth National,	1,000,000
Northboro, Mass., National Bank,	25,000
Norfolk, Va., First National,	102,000
New Richmond, Ohio, First National,	40,000
Newport, R. I., National Bank of R. I.,	75,000
New Orleans, La., Teutonia National,	200,000
Norristown, Pa., First National	175,000
Northampton, Mass., First National	225,000
New York, N. Y., First National	1,000,000
New York, N. Y., National Currency	250,000
New York N. Y., Tradesmen Nat.	250,000
Neuville, Pa., First National	70,000
Newport, R. I., National Bank of	115,000
Northfield, Vt., National Bank of	29,000
Newton, Pa., First National	70,000
New Bedford, Mass., First National	150,000
Newburg, N. Y., Highland National	112,000
New London, Conn., National Bank of Commerce	38,500
New Bedford, Mass., Mechanics' Nat.	300,000
New Bedford, Mass., Merchants' Nat.	47,000
New Market, N. H., Nat. Bank of	38,000
Norwalk, Ohio, First National	50,000
Norwalk, Conn., Fairfield Co. Nat.	155,000
Newbern, Pa., First National	70,000
New Port, R. I., First National	70,000
Orono, Me., National Bank of	50,000
Oswego, N. Y., Second National	120,000
Orleans, Vt., Irasburg National	25,000
Portsmouth N. H., First National	170,000
Pittsburg, Pa., People's National	600,000
Philadelphia, Pa., Corn Exchange	126,200
Philadelphia, Pa., Eighth National	90,000
Philadelphia, Pa., Eighth National	35,000
Philadelphia, Pa., Commercial	235,000
Providence, R. I., National Eagle	289,000
Parkersburg, W. Va., Nat. Bank of	125,000
Pittsburg, Pa., Mechanics' National	266,000
Pottsville, Pa., Miners' National,	300,000
Providence, R. I., Phœnix "	235,000
Pomeroy, O., First National,	160,000
Pittsburg, Pa., Farmers' Deposit National,	300,000
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., City National,	139,000
Philadelphia, Pa., " "	130,000
" " Phila. "	170,000
Portland, Me., National Traders',	125,000
Providence, R. I., Mechanics' National,	250,000
Portsmouth, N. H., First National,	149,000
Petersborough, N. H., " "	35,000
Providence, R. I., American National,	159,000
Pittsburg, Pa., Peoples' National,	200,000
Pottsville, Pa., Government National,	109,000
Provincetown, Mass., First National,	60,100
Portsmouth, N. H., Rockingham National,	18,000
Providence, R. I., Pacific National,	169,000
Parkersburg, W. Va., First National,	27,000
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Falkill National,	63,500
" " Farmers' "	30,000
Providence, R. I., Fifth National,	106,000
" " Blackstone Canal National,	65,000
Providence, R. I., Merchants' National,	100,000
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., National bank of	173,500
Portland, Me., First National,	200,000
Philadelphia, Pa., National Bank of Commerce,	100,000
Providence, R. I., Manufacturer's National,	150,000
Pulaski, N. Y., National Bank of	200,000
Providence, R. I., Fourth National,	138,000
" " National Bank of Commerce,	150,000
Portland, Me., Merchant's National,	200,000
Pittsburg, Pa., Iron City National,	300,000
Pekin, Illinois, First National,	29,000
Painesville, Ohio, First National,	65,000
Providence, R. I., Weybossett National,	244,500
Pittsburg, Pa., Third National,	135,000
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., First National,	31,000
Phœnix, R. I., National Bank,	15,000
Rockville, Indiana, First National,	30,000
Ravenna, Ohio, Second National,	100,000
Romeo, Michigan, First National,	22,000
Rutland, Vermont, National Bank of	100,000
Rutland, Vermont, Baxter National,	100,000
Rock Island, Illinois, First National,	50,000
Richmond, Ky., First National,	75,000
Rockland, Maine, National Bank of,	150,000
Raleigh, N. C., Citizens' National,	50,000
Richmond, Va., First National,	212,200
Richmond, Va., Farmers' National,	86,000
Richmond, Va., National Exchange,	196,300
Reading, Pa., First National,	40,000
Ripley, Ohio, Farmers' National,	155,000
Rochester, N. Y., Traders' National,	20,000
Springfield, Mass., Third National,	528,000
Salem, Mass., Asiatic National,	242,000
Salem, Mass., First National,	72,650
Salem, Mass., National Exchange,	65,000
Salem, Mass., National Mercantile,	76,000
St. Paul, Minn., First National,	221,000
Springfield, Ky., First National,	50,000
St. Clair, Michigan, First National,	10,000
Shippensburg First National,	50,000
Seaford, Delaware, First National,	30,000
St. Clair, Michigan, First National,	10,000
Scranton, Penna., Second National,	20,000
St. Paul, Minn., National Marine,	68,000
Salem, N. J., Salem National Banking Co.,	92,000
Sidney, Ohio, First National,	36,000
Steubenville, Ohio, Jefferson National,	90,000
Shawneetown, Ill., Gallatin National,	8,000
Salem, Mass., Mercantile National,	12,000
St. Johns, Mich., First National Bank,	20,000
St. Louis, Mo., National Bank of,	100,000
Salem, Mass., Naumkeag National,	25,000
" " " "	120,000
" " " "	3,000
" " Merchants' "	70,000
Slaterville, R. I., First National of Smithfild,	55,000
Springfield, Vt., First National,	132,900
Stonington, Conn., First National,	10,000
South Danvers, Mass., Warren Co. National,	131,500
Strasburg, Penna., First National,	30,000
" " "	89,000
Springfield, Mo., Green County National,	34,000
Salisbury, Mass., Ponou River National,	50,000
Susquehanna Depot, Pa., First National,	700
Sanbornton Bridge, N.H., Citizens' National,	27,000
Trenton, N. J., First National,	320,000
Troy, Ohio, " "	145,000
Toledo, Ohio, " "	25,000
Taunton, Mass., Bristol County National,	265,000
Thomaston, Me., National Bank of,	34,700
Troy, N. Y. Manufacturers National,	50,000
Tamaqua, Pa., First "	150,000
Trenton, N. J., Mechanics "	100,000
Troy, N. Y., National State,	62,600
" First National,	32,500
" National Exchange,	50,000
Trenton, N. J., Mechanics' National,	100,000
Towanda, Pa., First "	39,000
Troy, N. Y., National State,	50,000
Uxbridge, Mass., Blackstone National,	50,000
Uniontown, Pa., Fayette Co. "	60,000
" " "	5,000
Utica City, N. Y., National Bank of,	72,000
Uniontown, Pa., First National,	60,000
Warren, R. I., National Hope,	19,350
" " Warren,	44,000
Worcester, Mass., Citizens' National,	55,000
Watertown, N. Y., Jefferson Co. "	55,000
Warren, Ills., Farmers' "	11,500
Warren, Illinois, Farmers' National,	38,500
Wilmington, Ohio, First National,	50,000
Woonsocket Rhode Island, Citizen National,	67,500
Warren, Rhode Island, Hope National,	38,000
Waterbury, Vermont, Waterbury National,	62,000
Williamsport, Pennsylvania, First National,	95,000
Woonsocket, Rhode Island, Woonsocket National,	100,000
Woonsocket, Rhode Island, First National,	102,000
Waterville, Maine, National Bank of	42,500
Winchester, Illinois, Peoples' National,	50,000
Westfield, Massachusetts, First Nat'nal,	250,000
Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, Second National,	280,000
Warren, Illinois, First National,	50,000
Woonsocket, Rhode Island, Union National,	140,000
Worcester, Massachusetts, Quinsigamond National,	18,000
Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, Wyoming National,	70,000
Worcester, Massachusetts, City National,	10,000
Williamsport, Pennsylvania, Washington County National,	50,000
Westfield, Massachusetts, Hampden National,	101,000
Westfield, New Hampshire, First National,	45,000
Windsor, Vermont, Ascutney, National,	68,000
Ware, Massachusetts, National Bank of	150,000
Weston, West Virginia, Exchange National,	10,000
Waterville, Maine, Ticonic National,	85,570
Washington, Pennsylvania, First National,	150,000
Winchester, New Hampshire, National Bank of	73,900
York, Pennsylvania, York National,	253,000
York, Pennsylvania, First National,	240,000
York, Pennsylvania, York co. National,	241,000
Ypsilanti, Michigan, First National,	50,000

WILSON'S
CARPET CLEANING
ESTABLISHMENT,
4 1 3m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

An Elegant Residence,

WITH STABLE,

AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot.

D. T. PRATT,
3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.

ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 6, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!

A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.

SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.

RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.

ATSION STATION is the point of junction of two railroads.

TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located.

THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.

CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES, HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated.

GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to

GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee,
3 24 37t No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE,

BUSINESS PROPERTY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET.

Four-story front, five-story double back buildings, occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep.

S. KINGSTON McCAY,
2 18t No. 429 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE, AT GERMANTOWN—DESIRABLE SUMMER RESIDENCE, on Old Township Line road, near Chelten avenue; convenient to depot, near to the Wissahickon. Stone house, frame barn, spring house, fruit trees, good spring of Water, three acres; one of the coolest situations in Germantown, with fine drive to the city. Will be sold furnished if desired. Apply on the premises, or at

JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.'S,
4 5 3t* No. 122 S. FRONT Street.

FOR SALE LOW—AT CHESTNUT HILL—An unusually attractive and complete Country Seat, five minutes' walk from Chestnut Hill depot. Six acres of beautiful grounds, fruit, shade, stables, grapery, green-house, fish-pond, etc. Modern pointed stone residence, 13 rooms. Fine views.

RICHARDSON & JANNEY,
4 5wfm6t* No. 206 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY Brown-stone Residence, with side yard, situated No. 1917 Chesnut street, built in a very superior manner, with all the modern conveniences. Lot 44 feet 6 inches by 178 feet. Also handsome Broad street Residence. R. J. DOBBINS,
3 24 tf Ledger Building.

TO RENT.

GOOD BUSINESS STAND TO LET,

SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS.

Store and Dwelling,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTEENTH AND VINE STREETS.

Apply on premises.

TO RENT—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Joseph Chew, Esq., deceased, at the corner of North Broad street and Berks avenue, will be rented or sold on favorable terms.

Lot 220 feet on Broad street, extending to Park avenue, is laid out in garden form, and contains a large variety of choice fruit trees in full bearing, evergreens, etc. The dwelling-house is large and convenient, with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, etc. For further particulars apply to

J. CHEW, Executor,
3 24 fmwlm* No. 21 N. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT, TWO DOUBLE HOUSES AT Wissinoming, on Trenton Railroad, six miles from city. Apply to T. CLAYTON, No. 717 WALNUT Street. 4 3 6t*

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following Departments:—

Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

For circulars apply to

Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

AUGUSTUS KINKELIN, TEACHER OF PIANO, can be engaged for Dancing, Parties, Entertainments, etc. Orders by mail from suburban residences punctually attended to. Residence, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 13 1m

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,

No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,

Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 15

"THE ST. CLOUD."

This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH, Now open.

Terms, $3 per day.

4 1 1m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.

1 awf MS D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, reports, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE, BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.
12 15 taw t5 10

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Desirable Country Mansion, with Stable and Coach-house, Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, on the line of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 12 miles above Camden, and two minutes' walk from Station and five from Steamboat Landing. On Tuesday, April 18, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1871.

THE BROAD STREET PAVEMENT.

An ordinance creating a loan of $500,000 for repaving Broad street with an improved pavement was passed by Common Council yesterday. This is a considerable sum to devote to paving a single street, even if that street is to become a great fashionable thoroughfare. We would like to see the pavements improved not only on Broad, but on all other great thoroughfares in Philadelphia, and scarcely an argument can be advanced in favor of the loan bill referred to which could not be urged with nearly equal force in favor of loan bills to repave scores of streets. But such a sweeping measure is manifestly impracticable under the financial system applied to Broad street, for it would cost in the aggregate a hundred millions of dollars, and bankrupt the city treasury. What Councils should aim at is the discovery of some general system by which, through the joint action of property-holders and others specially interested in maintaining good thoroughfares, a universal improvement could be effected; and such moneys as can be spared from the municipal revenues should be devoted rather to assisting such a comprehensive effort than to the improvement of a single mile or two out of hundreds of miles of streets.

As a different policy is favored, it behooves Councils to exercise the greatest possible care in expending the $500,000 loan. It would be monstrous to squander any portion of this fund after taxing the people of the whole city for the special benefit of a single section; and the best, if not the only, justification for the proposed measure, should be sought in an especially wise, thoughtful, and prudent provision for the Broad street pavement. If $500,000 is thrown away upon a perishable clap-trap wooden structure, that will soon be filled with dangerous and unsightly holes, such a pavement will give satisfaction only to ring schemers and favorites in receipt of moneys filched from the treasury, while every oppressed tax-payer will be justly indignant. The true course to pursue would be for Councils to select a committee outside of their members and officials, and composed of men above suspicion, to examine thoroughly into the merits of the various pavements used in different sections of the world, and decide which one is best adapted to the improvement of Broad street, as well as to see that, beyond all doubt or equivocation, the city derives a full equivalent for every dollar expended. If this course is pursued, the $500,000 loan may be defended on the ground that it serves a good experimental purpose; otherwise, the sober second thought of the city will inevitably condemn the loan: and if any portion of it is put into the pockets of mere jobbers and plunderers, all who are implicated in such a scheme should, and we hope will, be exposed to and condemned by an outraged community.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN PARIS.

The scene at the funeral of the insurgents killed a few days ago in the fight before Mont Valerien, which is described in our cable despatches, more vividly recalls the horrible picturesqueness of the Reign of Terror than anything that has occurred in Paris in our day. The slaughtered Communists are considered as martyrs, and their corpses were followed to the grave by thousands of weeping and howling men and women, who had worked themselves into a condition of frenzy, and it is evident that Paris mob law has assumed one of its worst phases, and that the unfortunate city will be again the theatre of a terrible drama, unless the frenzied shriekers for the liberty of slaughtering all who will not countenance them are speedily overpowered. It would perhaps be the best thing that could happen, however humiliating it might be to the whole French nation, if the Germans were to return to Paris and restore order. The men who are now endeavoring to inaugurate a new Reign of Terror need to be taught they have been conquered, and that for their conquerors Parisian mob law has no terrors. They need to be informed by actual contact with the victorious Germans that they have really found their masters; and while we believe that Bismarck would gladly avoid any interference, he would be a real benefactor to France if he would complete his work by demonstrating to those who refuse to submit to defeat that they can do nothing if he bids them keep the peace. The present situation in Paris confirms the worst fears of those who despaired of the French Republic, and unless the insurrection is speedily suppressed a return to imperialism in some shape or other can be the only result of the anarchy that now exists. Unfortunate as was the condition of Paris and of France when the terms of peace offered by the Germans were accepted, the present situation is far more lamentable, and the professed friends of liberty are apparently the ones who will complete the work of the Empire and sink France to a lower depth of degradation than that from which the despotism of the First Napoleon rescued her.

STORM SIGNALS.

The Storm Signal Bureau has scarcely as yet got fully into operation, but its usefulness has been amply demonstrated, and its weather reports and predictions have already proved of the highest value. There are innumerable interests in all sections of the country which are dependent upon favorable conditions of the weather, and millions of dollars can be saved annually if the progress, course, and nature of storms can be foretold with any degree of certainty. The weather bulletins which have thus far emanated from the Signal Bureau have been singularly accurate, and a great number of persons have already learned to rely upon them in the management of such branches of business as are affected by weather changes. Increased accuracy and a greater perfection in minor details of observation and management will of course follow as the officers of the bureau become more familiar with their duties and more skilful in noting the weather signs, and it is scarcely possible to estimate the benefits that will be conferred in the future at an expense so moderate that it is not worthy of consideration in comparison with the advantages which the nation will gain. Indeed, it is somewhat remarkable, in view of the great value of a trained corps of weather observers, that an attempt has not been made before to organize one; and if the present signal system is carried to the proper point of perfection, it will be as highly appreciated by scientific as by purely practical men, and its statistics will be among the most valuable of any prepared under the Government auspices. An effort should be made to give the officers of the bureau the scientific training that will enable them to produce the most satisfactory results, and they should be encouraged to attach themselves permanently to this branch of the public service. We believe that under the present regulations the persons in charge of the various signal stations are non-commissioned officers of the army, but it is a question whether the efficiency of the Signal Bureau would not be increased if its attaches were formed into a regular corps, entirely distinct from either the army or the navy, but co-operative, when circumstances will permit, with either branch of the military service. The present organization of the Signal Bureau, we presume, is looked upon as an experiment, and in course of time improvements will doubtless be made, but it is important that at the very commencement the best men obtainable should be employed and trained to their duty, and encouragement should be held out to enterprising and intelligent young men of scientific tastes to enter upon this field of usefulness. A great many well-educated men would very willingly enter a civilian scientific corps when they would not accept non-commissioned army officer's positions, even if the pay were greater; and as the duties of the Signal Bureau have no necessary connection with military matters, it might be separated entirely from the army, and at the same time remain under the direction of the War Department, and under the immediate supervision of a skilful army officer. Such an arrangement would be more likely to enable it to obtain the services of men who would be able greatly to increase the efficiency and usefulness of the storm-signal system than the present one.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Zadock Pratt.

Hon. Zadock Pratt, formerly member of Congress from New York, died yesterday at Bergen, N. J. He was born at Stephentown, Rensselaer county, New York, on the 30th of October, 1790. He commenced life without means, but by his great business talents and industry he succeeded in gaining a large fortune. He devoted himself to tanning, and obtained eminent success in that branch of the mechanic arts. His vast tanneries at Prattsville were famous throughout the entire country, and previous to his retirement from active business, in 1846, there had been tanned in them more than a million sides of leather. In 1823 he was elected a colonel of militia, and in 1830 he was sent to the State Senate. In 1836 he was a Presidential elector. Mr. Pratt was elected to Congress in 1836, and afterwards in 1842, and he proved an active and efficient member of the House of Representatives. His Congressional career will be remembered on account of his efforts in behalf of the reduction of postage. He superintended the preparation of the plans for the new Post Office Department buildings, and for those of the Bureau of Statistics, which owes its origin to him. In 1852 he was again a Presidential elector. He established a newspaper and a bank at Prattsville, and was the president of a number of societies and institutions. In 1852 he was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and also to a number of other Democratic conventions. For some years past Mr. Pratt had not taken any active part in politics.

Vice-Admiral Tegethoff.

Vice-Admiral Wilhelm von Tegethoff, a distinguished officer of the Austrian navy, died yesterday at Vienna. He was born at Marburg, in Styria, in 1827, and was educated at the Imperial and Royal Naval College at Venice, and became a midshipman in August, 1845. He served as aide-de-camp to Admiral Martini, and was employed in the blockade of Venice on board the corvette Adria in 1849. In June, 1851, he was promoted to lieutenant, and in 1857 he was sent on a special mission to Egypt. He became captain in December, 1867, and in 1859 he commanded the corvette Archduke Friedrich, in the war against France and Sardinia. Afterwards he became chief of a separate department of the Admiralty. He accompanied the late Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian to Mexico, and in 1863 he commanded the Austrian squadron in the Adriatic and Mediterranean. For his gallantry at the head of this squadron in the action with the Danish fleet off Heligoland, May 9, 1864, he received the military decoration of the order of the Iron Crown. Having been made rear-admiral, he received the chief command of the Austrian fleet in active service in January, 1865, and inflicted a crushing defeat on the Italian fleet commanded by Admiral Persano, off Lissa, in the Adriatic, on July 19th, 1866. For this victory he was made vice-admiral, the highest rank in the naval service of Austria. He was a commander of the Royal Greek Order of the Crown, of the Hanoverian Order of the Guelphs, of the Imperial Order of the Rose of Brazil, and was grand officer of the Imperial Mexican Order of Guadalupe. He also received the Ottoman Order of the Medjidie, third and fourth class.

Mr. J. Howard Wainwright.

the second son of the late estimable Bishop Wainwright, of New York, and a younger brother of Commander Wainwright, who fell gallantly but vainly contending against superior numbers in the defense of his ship, the Harriet Lane, off Galveston, died very suddenly yesterday morning at his residence in Thirty-third street, New York.

Although an energetic and enterprising man of business in that busiest centre of a busy city, Wall street, Mr. Wainwright has made for himself an honorable name in pursuits remote and alien from the affairs of the Exchange. He was an occasional but effective contributor to the press, a lover of letters and of the arts, and had long been conspicuous for his deep and intelligent interest in American yachting. He returned less than a year ago from an extended tour with his family and his father-in-law, the late Mr. Peter Stuyvesant, in Europe; and he was still in the prime of life, and to all appearance in the flush of health and strength, when he fell without a warning under his own roof, and in the midst of those whom he loved.

William J. Rose.

The death of Mr. William J. Rose, a prominent journalist of New York, is announced. Mr. Rose was a gentleman of fine talents, an accomplished linguist, and a man of marked erudition. He had travelled extensively in Europe, Asia, and Central and South America, and at one time held official positions under the United States Government. For some years past he resided in New York, and was at various times connected with the principal newspapers, and latterly held a position on the *Herald* editorial staff. Soon after the Burns anniversary he was stricken down by the malady which carried him off. Mr. Rose was a native of Pennsylvania, and was connected with several of the most prominent families of this State.

NOTICES.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

NEXT SATURDAY will be the Tenth Birthday of Oak Hall.

Our First Day's Sales were $24 67.

During the last two years we have had many days in which our Sales at Retail were from $15,000 to $24,000.

Our First Year's Sales (1861) were $24,125 62.

Our Last Year's Sales (1870) were $2,085,528 56.

For 1871—We have made larger preparations than ever.

Mills have been running a large part of the past winter on goods expressly for us, and our salesrooms were never so full of Attractive and Substantial Clothing for the Men and Lads of our City and State.

The bearing of this vast business on the prices can be quickly seen by any one who stops to think of the large advantages in buying such loads of goods.

To say that our Suits at $10 are marvellously cheap would say nothing, for the whole stock is just as cheap, and the higher cost goods are really a great deal cheaper to the wearer.

We have thought more of the Boys than ever, and can do better in Styles, Fits, Varieties, and Prices than last year.

The proof of it,
The proof of it,
The proof of it,
The proof of it,

Come NEXT SATURDAY (Our Anniversary), which we will consider a
Visiting Day,
Visiting Day,
Visiting Day,
Visiting Day,

and be prepared to show you through our entire house, that you may see for yourselves to your full satisfaction.

OUR NEW SPRING STOCK
Will be Displayed,
And we will be pleased to have you and your friends to inspect it.

We are always and at any time glad to show our friends through our house, but will take special pleasure NEXT SATURDAY, April 8, on our

TENTH ANNIVERSARY.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

WINES.

M. WERK & CO.'S

GOLDEN EAGLE

SPARKLING CATAWBA WINE.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,

No. 115 S. THIRD Street,

4 7 ftu2t Are the agents for the sale of the above.

BOARDING.

SUMMER BOARDING. The elegant building known as THE EXCELSIOR NORMAL INSTITUTE, located at Carversville, Bucks county, Pa., two miles from Bull's Island Station, on the Belvidere Railroad, will be opened to accommodate CITY BOARDERS from July 1, 1871, to September 1. For healthfulness of location and beauty of surrounding scenery this institution can hardly be surpassed.

Those wishing to bring their own teams into the country can be accommodated with stables, sheds, and feed at reasonable rates.

The proprietor will be found at the Merchants' Hotel, THIRD Street, above Callowhill, on SATURDAYS, April 15 and 22, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., when an interview may be had.

For terms, etc., address

S. S. OVERHOLT,
Carversville, Bucks County, Pa.
REFERENCE.
B. REIFF, Nos. 130 and 132 South Front street.
AMASA MAY,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market street. 4 7 13t

SUMMER BOARDING WANTED BY A PARTY requiring six (6) rooms. Address N., Locked Box "43," Philadelphia P. O. 1t*

TOBACCO.

LEAF TOBACCO.

100 CASES CHOICE CONNECTICUT WRAPPERS,

Crop 1869. For sale by

DAVID L. KETLER,

Nos. 50 and 51 South FOURTH Street,

4 7 1m rp Philadelphia.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,

4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

B-O-Y, BOY!

Here are Boys' Suits in all varieties at our

GREAT BROWN HALL.

FORTY THOUSAND BOYS Can be accommodated at once with our

Imperial Suits,
Metropolitan Suits,
Sailor Suits,
Cutaway Suits,
French Vert Suits,
Derby Suits,
Blouse Suits,
Sheridan Suits.

Come and look at them!

Come and see how cheap they are!!

Come and see how well they fit you!!!

OUR GREAT BROWN HALL
Clothing House
Is now in full Blast,
WARRANTED to please everybody.

Yours truly,

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

Are Unexampledly Handsome

LINE OF GOODS.

Coatings,
Trowserings,
Vestings,
Diagonals,
Stripes.
Checks and Plain.

All Colors and Designs.
Artistic Cutters.

LOW PRICES LOW.

A large assortment of Ready-made CLOTHING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW

BIBLE CLASS MANUAL.

The Union Bible Companion: Containing the Evidences of the Divine Origin, Preservation, Credibility, and Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures; an account of various Manuscripts and English Translations, all the books, and the chief doctrines, of the Bible; and Plans of Christian work, with a copious Analytical Index. By S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE. 316 pp. 12mo. $1.

Published and for Sale by the

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,

1122 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

4 5 wfm6t

FINANCIAL.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE OF THE

NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,

We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WILLIAM H. OAKFORD,

HATTER,

No. 913 CHESNUT Street.

SPRING STYLES NOW READY.

Patronage respectfully solicited.

P. S.—SOLE AGENT FOR AMIDON'S NEW YORK HATS. 3 10 fmw13trp

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

PRINTING.

THEO. LEONHARDT & CO.,

Engraving and Steam Lithographic

PRINTING ROOMS,

Nos. 612 and 614 CHESNUT Street

2 22wfm 3mrp DEMOCRAT BUILDING.

PRIME HEAVY SEED OATS.
COLLINS, WETHERILL & CO.,
Seed Growers,
4 4tf3 if Nos. 1111 and 1113 MARKET Street.

PER STEAMER RUSSIA.

JUST RECEIVED,

THIRTY CASES

VERY CHOICE

FRENCH DRESS GOODS,

Which we shall exhibit

ON MONDAY, APRIL 3.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

"SPECIAL."

We are prepared to offer one of the best selected Stocks of DRESS GOODS to be found in the city. The assortment embraces all the NEWEST FABRICS and STYLES, from SUPERFINE TO MEDIUM QUALITY.

Pim Bros & Co.'s First Quality Irish Poplins.

French Poplins, Silk and Wool Poplins.

Plaids of all Styles and Qualities.

Every variety of Goods for Ladies' and Misses'

Travelling and Walking Suits,

JOHN W. THOMAS & CO.,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,

3 22 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

HAVE

SUPERIOR SATIN STRIPED PIQUETS, 25 cents.

" BROCADE PIQUETS, 30 cents.

Cheaper than any goods sold this season.

BLACK AND WHITE PLAID POPLINS in Wide goods, 23 cents per yard.

RICH BLACK SILKS, $1 25, $1 37½ and $1 50.

Splendid Grades at $2 to $2 25. New lots at still lower prices.

MARSEILLES QUILTS, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2.

GENTLEMEN'S GAUZE SHIRTS, 56 cents.

In daily receipt of Bargains in every department

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

4 5 3t Above Willow.

PIANOS.

Steinway & Sons'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their new

Patent Upright Pianos,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,

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PIANOS AND ORGANS.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S,
BRADBURY'S,
HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
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J. E. GOULD. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

CHICKERING SONS'

Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.

GREAT REDUCTION. FIXED PRICES.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,

3 25 1m4p Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT St.

SOAP.

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!

PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.

This is the best and most economical LAUNDRY SOAP in the United States For house-cleaning, and washing Flannel or Woollen Goods, it has no equal. It is sold by all grocers, and manufactured only by

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,

3 15 wfm2m Philadelphia and New York.

FOR SALE—A NEW STEAM YACHT, proved a good and fast sea-boat in the Delaware Bay; eight tons; has all the requirements of the new United States law, life-preservers, etc. Now lying at Archambault's Wharves, Beach and Vienna streets. Apply to SAMUEL WRIGHT, No. 224 MARKET Street, daily, between 10 and 1 o'clock. 4 6 3t*

PLATED WARE.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Silver-Plated Ware,

Invite special attention to their Large, Varied, and Elegant Stock of SILVER-PLATED WARE, embracing every article in their line of business.

Hotels, Families and Others

About furnishing will find this the

Largest Stock in the Country

To select from, and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. We give below the prices of some of our Goods:—

Tea Sets, 6 pieces	$20 00
Dinner Castors, 6 bottles	6 00
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Ice Pitchers	6 00 to 8 00
Cake Baskets	6 00 to 12 00
Fruit Stands	7 00 to 20 00
Card Baskets	4 00 to 9 00
Waiters, all sizes	
Tureens	10 00
Wine Castors	15 00
Children's Sets	3 00
Children's Cups	1 00 to 3 00
Vegetable Dishes	14 00

Spoons and Forks a Specialty.

3 22 wfm2mrp

CARPETINGS, ETC.

4th of July, 1876.

From April 1, 1871, until the opening of the Centennial Anniversary Exhibition.

We will set apart

A Percentage

On our entire sales of

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,

AS OUR CONTRIBUTION.

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

1222

CHESNUT STREET,

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

TREMENDOUS FIRE!

MARVIN'S SAFE ALWAYS SAFE.

NEW YORK, March 27, 1871.

MESSRS. MARVIN & CO.

Gentlemen:—Our store was entirely destroyed by the extensive conflagration of last saturday night, corner of Canal and Mott streets. The fire was intensely hot, owing to the inflammable nature of the stock, being all furniture and upholstery goods.

We are glad to say that *all* our books and valuable papers were *preserved in perfect order* in one of your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFES, which certainly sustain their good reputation.

Yours truly, WAGNER, SUHNEIDER & CO.

A large stock of the above for sale by

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT Street,

(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.

265 Broadway, N. Y. 168 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio.

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.

Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

OPTICIANS.

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MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

7 30 mwf4p] No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Marquis" at the Chesnut.

The Marquis; or, the False and the True, which was produced at the Chesnut Street Theatre last evening, before a large and appreciative audience, is an adaptation from the French of Victorien Sardou, by Mrs. E. Edwards Lewis of this city. The language and situations of the original have been changed in a number of places, and the last act is almost entirely the production of Mrs. Lewis, so that the piece is substantially a new one, based upon Sardou's model, and the American dramatist is entitled to much of the credit for such merits as it possesses. *The Marquis* is a French melodrama of the better class: that is, it is picturesque and impossible, but entertaining in spite of, or perhaps because of, its extravagance. It is to be compared with such pieces as *The Corsican Brothers* and *Pauline* rather than with such as *Frou-Frou* or *Fernande*, and if extravagant in its plot and incidents, it at least has the merit of not being vulgar, as too many of the old-fashioned bloody melodramas are. The plot is considerably involved, and contains a proper proportion of the deep mystery and the desperate villainy without which such a play would be worth nothing. There is a Marquis who is supposed to have been assassinated; his son, who has disappeared from the sight and knowledge of his relatives; another Marquis who mourns the loss of a brother and a nephew, but, nevertheless, finds time to attend to his toilet; a villain who had attempted to assassinate Marquis No. 1; a fair lady with whom all the male characters in the play are in love, and a variety of subordinate personages who aid in unravelling the intricacies of the plot, which turns upon the attempt of the heavy villain, "Count d'Alvimar," to gain the hand of the heroine, "Laura de Belle," and the frustration of an attempt on his part to compel her to accept him by intruding into her chamber at night, through the intervention of "Mario," the lost heir, and his father, the supposed-to-be-assassinated "Marquis," who appears upon the scene under the name of "Edgar," as the leader of a band of musicians who attend upon the festivities of the Chateau de Biant on the occasion of the heroine, "Laura de Belle," choosing a husband, which she is compelled to do by the will of her father, at a certain hour on a certain day, or else be disinherited. The fair "Laura" fixes her affections upon "Edgar," in spite of his supposed humble birth, and the "Count d'Alvimar" is of course highly enraged, and is, moreover, vexed because his nobility will not permit him to cross swords with a plebeian. His fighting proclivities are gratified, however, by discovering that "Edgar" is his equal in rank, but before the hostile meeting comes off, the old Marquis "Frederick" encounters D'Alvimar" and disarms him, but spares his life. "Edgar" then proclaims himself to be the lost Marquis of Bois Dore, and denounces "D'Alvimar" for having attempted his assassination. The villain, furious at being unmasked, draws his sword and rushes upon "Edgar," but is satisfactorily killed before he does any damage, and then all goes as "merry as a marriage-bell."

The plot of the drama is ingenious and entertaining, and there are a number of highly dramatic situations, while each act concludes with an effective tableau. The performance last evening was in many respects creditable; but justice was scarcely done the piece, owing to the injudicious manner in which several of the characters were cast. "Edgar," the leading part, was either not understood or it was very carelessly played by Mr. Thorne, who made very little use of a number of fine opportunities offered him for vigorous and picturesque acting. This part, in the play as written, is one of considerable strength, but as performed by Mr. Thorne it was almost of secondary importance, and failed to make the impression it should have done. The heavy villain "D'Alvimar," another first rate acting character, was entirely out of Mr. Metkiff's line, and it did not receive the justice it would have done at the hands of a more energetic actor. The success of the piece depended in a very large measure upon the proper presentation of these two parts, and it is to be regretted that they were not better done. Miss Glover, who personated "Laura de Belle," was scarcely forcible enough, but otherwise her performance was worthy of commendation. The best effort was decidedly that of Mrs. Davenport, who sustained the character of the boy "Mario" in a remarkably artistic manner, and in effect made it the leading *role*. Mr. Phillips is also entitled to commendation for an excellent representation of the old Marquis "Frederick."

The Marquis was placed upon the stage in creditable style, and it was costumed with much elegance and good taste. It achieved a fair amount of success last evening, the strong points being readily recognized by the audience, and with more vigorous representatives of the two principal male characters than it had last evening, it will make an excellent stock piece for occasional production.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the new drama, by Mrs. E. Edwards Lewis, of *The Marquis; or, False and True*, will be repeated this evening. It will also be given at the matinee to-morrow.

To-morrow evening *The Merchant of Venice* and *Robert Macaire* will be performed.

AT THE WALNUT the pantomime of *The Three Hunchbacks* will be repeated this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

On Monday M'lle Marie Bonfanti, the celebrated danseuse, will appear.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will have a farewell benefit this evening, when she will appear as "Paul" in *The Pet of the Petticoats* and as "Liddy Lanigan" in *Family Jars*.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS the panorama of "Ireland" will be exhibited this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the spectacle of *Cherry and Fair Star* will be performed this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN a family performance will be given this evening.

A family matinee to-morrow.

PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—The members of the "Poneyville Bar" will be introduced to the public through the medium of a lecture, to be delivered at Concert Hall this evening by William L. Dennis, Esq. Mr. Dennis is sure to be appreciated in his efforts to amuse and instruct his audience, which fact should warrant a full attendance.

CITY ITEMS.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE! of the injurious effects of Cathartics and Purgatives, containing mercury, calomel, and other deleterious drugs. In a short time they enervate and destroy the system as well as the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; a pleasant purgative, and cause neither nausea or griping pains.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has received Spring Styles Gents' and Boys' Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods. Shirts made to order.

THE Genuine Milton Gold Jewelry cannot be produced for fifty cents.

WHAT ARE YOUR SYMPTOMS?—Mrs. Selina Horton, residing at Fort Lee, was, five months ago, a confirmed hypochrondriac. One day she was bewailing her miserable condition to a lady friend in Brooklyn. "What are your symptoms?" said the lady. "Oh, I am sick all over," was the reply; "never free from headache and pains in the back; very weak, and so low-spirited that the least thing makes me cry." "Just my own case a year ago, when I commenced using PLANTATION BITTERS," said Mrs. H. "Well!" inquired her friend. "Well; they cured me of every distressing symptom in two weeks, and you'd better follow my example." The lady did so, and with the same happy result.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

THOSE WHO DESIRE A BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION should beware of cheap patent pills, or other cathartics containing calomel and mercury. Use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. Component parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Grape Juice. For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc., the Pills are unequalled.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has opened an elegant assortment of Ladies', Children's, and Infants' trimmed and untrimmed Hats. Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Etc. Also, Boys Cloth and Straw Hats.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO GET GOODS FROM EUROPE CHEAP.—George Gay will sail for Europe (by steamer City of Paris) April 15, and will execute any orders intrusted to him promptly for a small commission, either in England, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Prussia, Austria, or Italy, as his business will call him to all the principal cities in the above-named countries.

Orders may be left at Gay's China Palace, No. 1109 Chesnut street, until Friday, April 14.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS the system should be thoroughly purged, and nothing is so acceptable to the Stomach as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, after which use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They invigorate the system, infusing new Life, Health, and Vigor, causing no griping pains, and can be taken by Children with perfect safety.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

TO INSURE HEALTH AND PROPER DIGESTION you should use HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS' They are composed of Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice. They excite digestion, nourish and invigorate the system, and purge out all the humors that grow and rankle in the blood. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA makes New, Fresh, and Healthy Blood, and Beautifies the Complexion.

FOR OYSTERS always, 'FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

THERE is not such a reliable purgative known as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are safe, pleasant, and efficacious, and cause neither nausea or griping pains. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, the great Blood Purifier.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

THERE IS NO ARTICLE IN MATERIA-MEDICA which supersedes Castor Oil, Magnesia, or Salts equal to HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS for purging from the system all superfluous and worn-out matter. For Biliousness, Costiveness, Sick or Nervous Headache, etc., they are unequalled, as they cause neither nausea or griping pains; after which purify and make New Blood by using HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ MOYAMENSING BALL

AND

EASTER FESTIVAL.

The Annual Ball will take place at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

On MONDAY EVENING, April 10, 1871.

This approaching Festival will be a brilliant affair, the Committee in charge having spared no expense to make it

THE GRAND BALL OF THE SEASON.

TWO GRAND ORCHESTRAS,

Consisting of

ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,

Have been engaged, at a great expense. Colonel James Fisk's, Jr.,

CELEBRATED NINTH REGIMENT BAND

OF NEW YORK,

AND

MARK HASSLER'S EQUALLY CELEBRATED BAND,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE DANCING FLOOR WILL BE SET WITH A

GARDEN SCENE,

WITH FLOWERS, PLANTS, SHRUBBERY, FOUNTAINS OF COLOGNE, AND SINGING BIRDS.

The FOYER will be in charge of experienced Caterers. [4,7

SUBSCRIPTION—FIVE DOLLARS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR THE EMPLOYMENT AND INSTRUCTION OF THE POOR.—The Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at the HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 718 CATHARINE Street, on SECOND DAY (Monday), the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES P. PEROT,
4 6 3t Corresponding Secretary.

☞ PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—WILLIAM L. DENNIS will deliver his new Lecture, entitled
CELEBRITIES OF THE PONEYVILLE BAR,
at CONCERT HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8 o'clock. Tickets at Gould & Fischer's Music Store, Chesnut street.
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats, 75 cts. 4 5 3t*

☞ PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE, APRIL 6, 1871.
Mails for Great Britain and the Continent, per Steamer City of Brooklyn, will close at this office FRIDAY, 7th inst., at 5 P. M. instead of 9 P. M., the usual hour.
HENRY H. BINGHAM,
1t Postmaster.

☞ GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF COMFORT and style in BOOTs and SHOES should call on
BARTLETT,
At No. 33 South SIXTH Street,
2 20 tf Above Chesnut.

☞ SPIRITUALISM.—NELLIE BRIGHAM AT HARMONIAL HALL (Eleventh and Wood), THIS EVENING at 8. 1t*

THE BEST COAL.

ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and
3 15 wfm[No. 818 SWANSON St., above Queen.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

$100s, $500s, and $1000s,

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

7 Per Cent. Gold Coupons

THE COUPONS OF THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, will be paid

Free of all Taxes,

On and after that date, at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
3 22 tf PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,
3 28 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

7-30 GOLD LOAN

TO THE

Northern Pacific Railroad.

Rapid Progress of the Work.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad (begun July last), is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and tracklaying is progressing at the rate of one to two miles per day. Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A Good Investment.

We are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also on

23,000 Acres of Land

to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each $1000 Bond. They are exempt from United States Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; Denominations, Coupons, $100 to $1000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

Lands for Bonds.

Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at their lowest cash price. That is, in addition to their character as a first-class prompt-paying Railroad security, these bonds are in effect Land Warrants bearing a profitable rate of interest until exchanged for Homesteads, at TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM.

Sinking Fund.

The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres, having an average soil of great fertility, in a climate that is simply unsurpassed. The Trustees of the Mortgage, Messrs. Jay Cooke and J. Edgar Thomson, are required to devote the proceeds of all Land Sales to the repurchase and cancellation of the Company's Bonds. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the entire issue of First Mortgage Bonds (now selling) before they fall due.

Profitable and Safe.

With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment accessible to the people, which is more profitable or safe. In view of the Government's expectation soon to call for the surrender of its outstanding 6 per cent. Bonds, under the present movement for funding the debt at lower interest, many holders of United States Five-Twenties are exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their annual income.

Other Securities—Agencies.

All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties. EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-Thirties sent in return will be paid by the Financial Agents. AGENCIES for the sale of this loan are established in nearly every city and important town throughout the United States and Canada. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York, Washington,

FISCAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO

For sale in Philadelphia by

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
WM. T. ELBERT, No. 321 WALNUT Street.
J. H. TROTTER, No. 322 WALNUT Street.
WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 South THIRD Street.
S. M. PALMER & CO., No. 26 South THIRD Street.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO., No. 138 South THIRD Street.
SAMUEL WORK, No. 52 South THIRD Street.
GEORGE J. BOYD, No. 18 South THIRD Street.
RALEY & WILSON, No. 41 South THIRD Street.
WALLACE & KEENE, No. 148 South THIRD Street.
STERLING & CO., No. 110 South THIRD Street.
H. H. WILTBANK, No. 305 WALNUT Street.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 WALNUT Street.
M. SCHULTZ & CO., No. 44 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 South THIRD Street.
BOWEN & FOX, No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
WILLIAM T. CARTER, No. 315½ WALNUT Street.
W. H. SHELMERDINE, No. 10 S. THIRD Street.
MEGARY & PEALE, No. 12 South THIRD Street.
NARR & LADNER, No. 30 South THIRD Street.
BIOREN & CO., No. 150 South THIRD Street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 26 South THIRD Street.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO., No. 399 WALNUT Street.
P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 South THIRD Street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO., N. W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT.
EMORY, BENSON & CO., No. 6 South THIRD Street.
G. & W. Y. HEBERTON, No. 52 S. THIRD Street.
BARKER BROS & CO., No. 28 South THIRD Street.
JAMES E. LEWARS & CO., No. 29 S. THIRD Street.
BULL & NORTH, No. 121 South THIRD Street.
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., No. 121 South THIRD Street.
CHARLES B. KEEN, No. 325 WALNUT Street.
JNO. S. RUSHTON & CO., No. 50 South THIRD Street.
H. F. BACHMAN, No. 26 South THIRD Street.
JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 56 S. THIRD Street.
W. H. STEVENSON, No. 223 DOCK Street.
JOHN MOSS, JR., No. 206 WALNUT Street
CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., & CO., No. 20 South THIRD Street.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, N. W. cor. FOURTH and MARKET.
3 27 mwf3m

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad,

A NEW TRUNK LINE FROM THE SEABOARD TO THE WEST,

Is already completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles now under construction, to complete it to the Western terminus on the Ohio river, 315 miles below Pittsburg, at the head of *reliable and continuous* navigation.

The completed portion of the road is doing a GOOD LOCAL BUSINESS, which will be enormously increased as it progresses and opens the immense mineral riches of Virginia and West Virginia, whose coal and iron are celebrated for their quality and abundance, and would alone enrich the means of communication which afford them access to the markets East and West.

The advantages of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST THROUGH LINE for the transportation of the heavy freights (which constitute the principal part of the East and West through traffic) are numerous and important.

1. A SHORT ROUTE between the Atlantic Coast and the Great West.
2. LOW GRADES.
3. LIGHT CURVES.
4. A GENIAL CLIMATE, which admits of safe, economical, and rapid railroad operation throughout the year.
5. EAST AND WEST TERMINI, at favorable points on tide-water and the Ohio river.
6. A VERY LARGE THROUGH AND LOCAL TRAFFIC awaiting its progress.
7. A COMPARATIVELY LIGHT CAPITAL AND DEBT, and consequently a light tax upon traffic for payment of interest and dividends.

All these conditions favor a cheap and economical working of the line, which will enable the Chesapeake and Ohio route to do a profitable East and West through business at rates which would not pay by the more difficult and costly lines, *and to control an enormous Southwestern through trade.*

We are now authorized to sell an additional amount of FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the company, at the original price of 90 *and accrued interest.*

The bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the entire road, franchises, and property of the company, WHICH NOW, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EXCEEDS THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE, and which, when completed, will be worth at least $30,000,000.

A *Sinking Fund* of $100,000 per annum is provided for their redemption.

They are issued as Coupon or Registered Bonds, and in denominations of

$100, $500, and $1000.

Interest payable May and November, in the city of New York.

The superior advantages, valuable property and franchises, and able and honorable management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, render it one of the most substantial, reliable, and trustworthy corporations in the country, and commend its securities to the unhesitating confidence of capitalists and investors.

Pamphlets, maps, and full particulars furnished upon application.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

3 24 fmw 1m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW Loan of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

New 5 Per Cent. United States Loan

Received at our Office, where all information will given as to terms, etc.

WM. PAINTER & CO.

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

WESTERN PENNSYLAVNIA RAILROAD 6s, endorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,

3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

530 530

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [3 27 6m

No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street.

BELOW WALNUT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LIGHT CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING PHÆTONS, JENNY LINDS, BUGGIES, ETC.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

All WORK WARRANTED to be of the best WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS.

Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.

Special attention given to REPAIRING.

REPAIRING, REPAINTING, and VARNISHING.

EDWARD PONTI & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,

Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 904 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWARD PONTI, [3 27 3] JAMES W. HAVENS.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE FEMALE SEMINARY FIRE.

NO LIVES LOST.

A Sorrowful Spectacle.

The Great Fire in Albany.

The Wisconsin Election.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

Particulars of the Burning of the Female Seminary.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—A special to the *Times*, from Oxford, says no lives were lost by the burning of the Western Female College. Three young ladies, named Goodfellow, Badard, and Wilson, were severely hurt by leaping from the second-story window. The building was insured for $75,000, which will rebuild it.

There were one hundred and seventy-five inmates in the building at the time of the catastrophe. During the early morning hours the village presented a sorrowful spectacle; some of the young girls had lost nearly everything in the shape of personal clothing; while others were wandering about with a scanty supply of apparel, with no relatives to sympathize with them, and almost wholly dependent on comparative strangers for board and lodging.

The liberality of the place was, however, equal to the occasion.

The Wisconsin Election.

MILWAUKEE, April 7.—Returns from all parts of the State indicate that the Hon. W. P. Lyon will receive ten thousand majority for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Great Fire in Albany.

ALBANY, April 7.—The books of the concern and valuables from the safe, and most of the law, medical, legislative, and miscellaneous volumes issued by the house, and on the first floor, were removed in safety; but, with these exceptions, it was found impossible to save anything from the sudden ruin. Over three hundred people are thrown out of employment, while Weed, Parsons & Co. sustain a loss of $350,000 above the insurance, which amounts to $160,000.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The office of District-Attorney Garvin was entered by thieves last night, who endeavored to obtain certain valuable papers. They failed in their efforts.

The Chamber of Chamber Committee for the relief of the suffering population of France held a meeting this afternoon. Charles H. Marshall, chairman, stated that in consequence of speculation in provisions entered into after France was reopened to commerce, and the sudden influx of supplies previously purchased by the Government for its use, as soon as communications should be restored, there is now, superabundant food supply in the country.

Reports from the committee's agents abroad state that in Paris there has been considerable waste of perishable articles, and that at Havre and other points there was no sale for either provisions or breadstuffs.

Nevertheless there is still much suffering among the people, especially in places where, for want of sufficient means of transportation, relief can only be sent in the form of money. For these reasons it has been found desirable to convert into cash the supplies already sent out by the committee, as well as those still remaining on hand in this city awaiting transportation.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Executive Committee to take that course, and another directing the publication of a detailed report of the proceedings of the Relief Committee.

—The *Broad Axe* is the quaint title of a paper published at Cleversburg, Pa. It should have been called the Cleversburg *Cleaver*.

—Postage stamps of the denomination of seven cents have been issued by the Government. They are designed especially to prepay letters to Germany, seven cents being the rate to that country.

—A farmer in Alameda, Cal., reports that he has carefully compared the seasons of Central America and Mexico with those of California for the past fifteen years, and that he has found that they are very much alike, and that the wet season of those southern countries precedes that of California some time, and is a criterion by which to judge the latter. If their rains are scanty and late, or the contrary, the same, he says, is the case in California.

FINANCIAL.

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Wilmington and Reading R.R.,

Due April 1,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.

PHILADELPHIA.

3 29 12t WILLIAM S. HILLES, Treasurer.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 1,

THE COUPONS

OF

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre R. R. Co.,

DUE ON THAT DATE.

Will be paid at the Banking House of

STERLING & CO.,

No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

3 30 10t PHILADELPHIA.

From Harper's Weekly.

BANTY TIM.

BY JOHN HAY.

(Remarks of Sergeant Tilmon Joy to the White Man's Committee of Spunky Point, Ill.)

I reckon I git your drift, gents—
You 'low the boy shan't stay;
This is a white man's country;
You're Dimocrats, you say;
And whereas, and seein', and wherefore.
The times bein' all out o' jint,
The nigger has got to mosey
From the limits o' Spunky P'int!

Le's reason the thing a minute:
I'm an old-fashioned Dimocrat, too,
Though I laid my politics out o' the way
For to keep till the war was through.
But I come back here, allowin'
To vote as I used to do.
Though it gravels me like the devil to train
Along o' sich fools as you.

Now dog my cats ef I kin see,
In all the light of the day,
What you've got to do with the question
Ef Tim shill go or stay.
And furder than that I give notice,
Ef one of you tetches the boy,
He kin check his trunks to a warmer clime
Than he'll find in Illanoy.

Why, blame your hearts, jest hear me!
You know that ungodly day
When our left struck Vicksburg Heights, how ripped
And torn and tattered we lay.
When the rest retreated I staid behind,
Fur reasons sufficient to me—
With a rib caved in, and a leg on a strike,
I sprawled on that cursed glacee.

Lord! how the hot sun went for us,
And br'iled and blistered and burned!
How the rebel bullets whizzed round us
When a cuss in his death-grip turned!
Till along toward desk I seen a thing
I couldn't beli've for a spell:
That nigger—that Tim—was a-crawlin to me
Through that fire-proof, gilt-edged hell!

The rebels seen him as quick as me,
And the bullets buzzed like bees;
But he jumped for me, and shouldered me,
Though a shot brought him once to his knees;
But he staggered up, and packed me off,
With a dozen stumbles and falls,
Till safe in our lines he drapped us both.
His black hide riddled with balls.

So, my gentle gazelles, thar's my answer,
And here stays Banty Tim;
He trumped Death's ace for me that day,
And I'm not going back on him!
You may rezoloot till the cows come home,
But ef one of you tetches the boy,
He'll wrastle his hash to-night in hell,
Or my name's not Tilmon Joy!

From Harper's Weekly.

IN THE MISSION GARDEN.—(1865.)

BY BRET HARTE.

FATHER FELIPE.

I speak not the English well, but Pachita
She speak for me; is it not so, my Pancha?
Eh, little rogue? Come, salute me the stranger
Americano.
Sir, in my country we say, "Where the heart is
There live the speech." Ah! you not understand? So!
Pardon an old man—what you call 'ol fogy"—
Padre Felipe!

Old, Senor, old! just so old as the Mission.
You see that pear-tree? How old you think, Senor?
Fifteen year? Twenty? Ah, Senor, just fifty
Gone since I plant him!

You like the wine? It is some at the Mission,
Made from the grape of the year Eighteen Hundred,
All the same time when the earthquake he came to
San Juan Bautista.

But Pancha is twelve, and she is the rose-tree;
And I am the olive, and this is the garden.
And Pancha we say; but her name is Francisca,
Same like her mother.

Eh, you knew her? No? Ah! it is a story—
But I speak not, like Pachita, the English.
So? If I try, you will sit here beside me,
And shall not laugh, eh?

When the American come to the Mission
Many arrive to the house of Francisca.
One—he was fine man—he buy the cattle
Of Jose Castro.

So! he came much, and Francisca she saw him;
And it was Love—and a very dry season—
And the pears bake on the tree—and the rain come,
But not Francisca;

Not for one year; and one night I have walk much
Under the olive tree, when comes Francisca—
Comes to me here, with her child, this Francisca—
Under the olive tree.

Sir, it was sad...but I speak not the English—
So?...she stay here, and she wait for her husband
He come no more, and she sleep on the hill-side:
There stands Pachita.

Ah! there's the Angelus. Will you enter?
Or shall you walk in the garden with Pancha?
Go, little rogue—stt—attend to the stranger.
Adios, Senor.

PACHITA (*briskly*).

So, he's been telling that yarn about mother!
Bless you, he tells it to every stranger.
Folks about yer say the old man's my father.
What's your opinion?

St. Clement's Church.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

Allow me to trouble you with a few words, called forth by the communication signed "A Parishioner," published April 1, in which he complains that "the *original cause* of difference between the high contending parties is lost from sight," and of "a noticeable fact, to wit, the *omission of all reference* to the vestry's original charges against the clergy, of setting up a confessional in the church, and teaching the efficaciousness of prayers for the dead."

I do not intend to discuss, but simply state *facts*, in relation to these two questions and their connections, leaving out of sight altogether all side issues, such as "financial success," "the spiritual state of the vestry," "candles," "millinery," "embroideries," "crosses," etc., *as* mere dust cast into the eyes of the public, causing the two other grave matters to be "lost from sight" altogether.

In reference to private auricular confession, Mr. Morris asked the rector, in vestry meeting, "First, whether auricular confession *is* encouraged by the rector or assistant minister of St. Clement's Church? and whether the same *is* or has been practised in the parish buildings or elsewhere by the rector, or assistant minister with the knowledge of the rector? And whether it is true that the Rev. Mr. Prescott *has* heard confessions at St. Clement's Church with the consent of the rector?"

To all of these questions, each and several, the rector replied "*in the affirmative*;" that is, *that* auricular confession *is encouraged* by the rector or assistant minister of St. Clement's Church, that the same *is practised* in the parish buildings by the rector or assistant minister, with the knowledge of the rector; and that the Rev. Mr. Prescott *has heard confessions* at St. Clement's Church, with the consent of the rector. It is in vain to deny all this, *and* if it be attempted, *proof* is at hand, for the rector has admitted all this to *other parties besides* the vestry, and has stated, also, that seven-tenths of the persons so confessing were males. This has been done by several persons systematically, regularly, with a view to *private absolution*, and *as* a preparation to the Holy Eucharist. And it has been spoken of freely, openly, and repeatedly by those who practise it, the young men, members of the Guild of the Holy Cross, who have *made no effort* to conceal it. Names can be given, if necessary, of these young men making these admissions and statements in public places and in private families.

These disclosures by them have been deemed imprudent, but the *facts* of such private auricular confessions and absolutions having taken place and being a part of the system at St. Clement's *cannot* be denied. If it be not so, let Dr. Batterson now come out plainly and boldly and *deny* it, instead of trying to dodge it and explain it away and cover it up by a reference to the *public* confession and absolution in the open services of the Church. He has not said one word *in denial* of this grave charge brought against him, nor can he deny it, and *it is in vain* to say, moreover, that it is "*not compulsory*, but *voluntary and free*." The *truth* is, the Church in this country contemplates no *such* thing—she makes no provision for it—and one who has *sworn at the altar* to conform to her laws and usages, and administer the doctrines and services of the Church as "THIS CHURCH" (the Protestant Episcopal Church in these United States) "has received the same," has no inherent right, in the words of the Bishop, to hear confession and grant absolution "OUTSIDE OF THE FORMS AND WAYS SPECIALLY PROVIDED."

But from all this, Dr. Batterson says, *he* "totally dissents." That is, he will not allow the Church to legislate for *him*, and so *him* in. *His* opinion is superior to the judgment of the Bishop, and *he* will be the judge if the Bishop's counsel is to be respected and obeyed *or not*. *He* is above the Bishop, and his solemn ordination vows are not *very* binding after all. *He* is an "*Anglican* churchman;" he has received his vows from the English Church, and in *his* ordination vows he solemnly promised conformity to the usages and forms of the "*Anglican Church*," and not the Protestant Episcopal Church in these United States. How absurd! How wilful and insubordinate! For it is nothing more nor less than an effort to subject settled and established ecclesiastical authority to high-handed insubordination and defiant misrule. The great difficulty with Dr. Batterson and others like him, holding and proclaiming and defending and practising these extreme views of what are termed the school of advanced ritualists, is this, that they swear before God and men and angels to conform to the doctrines and usages of *this Church*, and minister them "as *this Church* has received the same," at their ordination—a vow more solemn than which none can be made on earth: *and then*, from whatever cause or by whatever influence, are induced to take *another* set of oaths, directly at variance with the first, in becoming members of a secret association called the "Guild of the Holy Cross," having its ramifications more or less over the land, the *direct* if not professed object of which is to revolutionize the Church, since she has in their opinion reformed *too* much, to unprotestantize her, to bring her back to a state which these gentlemen consider the *beau ideal* of a more perfect Church than the one to which they have sworn conformity and allegiance. They having been admitted by ordination into the Church regarded as the great bulwark of the Reformation in this country, turn sappers and miners, and rather than not succeed will blow the whole up, and *themselves* with it. They get aboard the ship in a subordinate capacity, and then try to turn her into a piratical craft; and if the officers protest against it, and try to get the ship out of their hands, and the high-handed crew that are helping them, they show fight, and try to cover up their nefarious designs by the cry of persecution and protestations of innocence, etc.

But in reference to this "Guild of the Holy Cross:"—It is the "hot-bed of all this trouble: the place" where all these foreign exotics are forced and obtain their luxuriant growth—the natives of an Italian clime. The constitution and by-laws and regulations of the order show it. It is as thorough a jesuitical organization as ever was gotten up, and *educates* men, necessarily, to *dishonesty* and *deception*, as the whole of its history and operations will show, and especially the clergy connected with it, necessitating, as it does, the violation of their solemn ordination vows, for *no* man can be an honest clergyman, *that is*, true to his vows, *and* be associated with, and aid and abet, its objects and aims and designs.

Its object, in the printed preface to its constitution, is, "the development of the ritual AND DEVOTIONAL *element* in the Church, rather than the simply charitable." Hence, what do we find? Why, that in the development of the *devotional element* in the Church, the same "Guild of the Holy Cross" has published and seeks to circulate, among other most objectionable works, *one* (we do not care to give it circulation by giving its name) for private devotion, *packed full* of all the stuff here referred to. Prayers for the souls of the dead; private auricular confession and absolution; the seven sacraments; the Eucharistic office, arranged mass fashion, in parallel columns; and even *extreme unction* or the anointing with oil *in extremis*, with an office to fit; and to cap the climax, the book has neither the name of the house that published it nor the name of the dishonest hands that compiled it. Why ashamed of it? Because its *character* and its *object* are so nefarious and dishonest and openly at variance with the practice and teachings of the Protestant Episcopal Church that no one dare avow himself its author or openly state from what press it was issued. *Now*, it is just a branch of this Guild that has its nest at St. Clement's, with the clergy at its head, pledged to the teachings and practices stated above, as a part and parcel of the advanced school in question. Prayers for the souls of the dead—the seven sacraments (for we have heard it proclaimed *there* that there are *more* than two sacraments, "*even many*"), "*the mass*" (for that is the term used by these gentlemen of the Guild, rather than "Eucharist"), "auricular confession, and private absolution," "extreme unction," and a *kind* of purgatory, which Dr. Batterson in his discipline calls a third place, in which Mr. Goodwin says the souls of those that do not go direct to heaven are detained, to be helped by the prayers and oblations of the living, and especially in the Eucharistic sacrifice, when they pray that "we and all thy whole Church may obtain remission of our sins," etc.

The officers of no parish certainly can expect to get along quietly with a secret association of this kind within its bosom, pledged to *such* teachings and favoring such practices.

As to the efficaciousness of prayers for the souls of the dead, Mr. Morris asked "whether the rector approves and gives his assent to the doctrine as to prayers for the dead advanced by the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, in his sermon delivered at St. Clement's Church on the evening of the last Wednesday in Advent? and whether the propriety of prayers for the dead is taught to the Sunday-school teachers, or to the children?" To the first question the rector replied that he "is not responsible for Mr. Goodwin's teachings;" and to the second "that *he had no personal knowledge as to that clause*"—that is, that he had no knowledge whether prayers for the souls of the dead had been taught to the Sunday-school teachers or not. *This* was at a meeting of the vestry Jan. 3, 1871: and yet prayers for the souls of the dead, as is well known by the vestry and others, had been taught distinctly *twice* in the month of October previous, and had occasioned no little noise and controversy, as is also well known to the vestry and many families in the parish; and the *only unaccountable* thing is *that Dr. Batterson could not know* it. He *may* have forgotten it, with the *other* occasions in which it was distinctly broached and advocated.

Now, this matter of "prayers for the dead" with *these* gentlemen means prayers for the SOULS *of the dead*, and is an entirely different thing from that which Dr. Batterson would make it out in an endeavor to cover it up. He knows full well that the Church indeed prays for "THE FINAL *consummation* and bliss, both in body and soul, of ourselves with those who are departed," and he knows at the same time that this is a prayer for the *reunion* simply of soul and body, by and at the resurrection of the flesh, an event yet unaccomplished.

But *their* teachings go farther than this, and connect the benefits to be derived to the dead with the Eucharistic service, and make it virtually a sacrifice for *the benefit of the dead*, as well as the living; in other words, a species of mass, as that word is generally understood.

Let Dr. Batterson come out and deny that prayers for the souls of the dead have been taught, in that sense, in connection with St. Clement's Church, and the proof to the contrary is at hand. He cannot do it.

One thing is very certain, that if he adheres to his determination to have the teachings and practices of this character continued, as he has announced that they will be, then certain families, if it cannot be rectified, will be obliged to do as other families have already done, retire from the parish rather than be pained by such things, and have their children's minds poisoned by such error.

If they want that kind of thing they know where they can obtain it, pure, unadulterated, without any mask.

A CHURCHMAN.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1871.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14 eod t 4 10 State Treasurer.

REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPATMENT,
SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14eod t 4 10 State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1871.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of EIGHT DOLLARS per share was declared, PAYABLE IN GOLD to the stockholders on and after the 15th instant, clear of all taxes.

J. W. McALLISTER,
4 4 11t Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, up stairs, on and after SATURDAY, April 15, 1871.

L. CHAMBERLAIN,
3 31 fmwtA15 Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitable Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf5

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

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5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf5

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

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WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
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"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

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"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
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Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

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CHARLES DUTILH, President.

WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

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The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
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The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

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TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART from assets of Company.

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C. H CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

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(5 13 fmw)

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
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The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

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All trust investmenes are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

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R. P. McCullagh,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Edwin M. Lewis,	Edward Y. Townsend,
James L. Claghorn,	John D. Taylor,
Hon. William A. Porter.	

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Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. MCCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmw

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THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, April 17, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, March 31.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

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The PIONEER will sail for Savannah on Saturday, April 8, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, April 8.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

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The TONAWANDA will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, April 12, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Sunday, April 16.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

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City of Brussels, Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 21 at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 25, at 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 1, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

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By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
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Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

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THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, April 6, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

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THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

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PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 5, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May 8, 1871, for the delivery of fifteen (15) cords of merchantable hard Wood, at each of the following-named National Cemeteries, viz.:—

Annapolis, Md.; Culpeper, Va.; City Point, Va.; Danville, Va.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Fort Harrison, Va.; Glendale, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va., the last three near Richmond, Va.; Poplar Grove, Va., near Petersburg, Va.; Richmond, Va.; Staunton, Va.; Seven Pines, Va.; Winchester, Va.; Hampton, Va.; Yorktown, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Salisbury, N. C.; and Wilmington, N. C.

The Wood to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Superintendents at each of the Cemeteries may respectively desire.

Forms for proposals furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
4 5 6t Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDINGS, Fayette Street, near Charles, BALTIMORE, Md., March 28, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for dredging a channel through Fredericksburg and Spottswood Bars, in the Rappahannock river. Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 28, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. *Separate Proposals* will be also received for removing one wreck in Fredericksburg bar.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed 90 feet in width or 8 feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about two feet

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved

THE CRITTENDEN HOMICIDE.

THE TRIAL OF LAURA D. FAIR FOR THE MURDER OF A. P. CRITTENDEN—A JURY EMPANELLED—CASE OPENED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The most exciting criminal case ever tried before our Courts is that of Laura D. Fair, for the assassination of A. P. Crittenden, which has now been commenced in the Fifteenth District Court, in this city, Hon. Judge Dwinelle presiding. The case was called yesterday, and after much trouble a jury was finally empanelled, which consists of the following persons:—Henry M. Beach, wine merchant; W. D. Litchfield, butcher; Hiram Rosekrans, hardware merchant; D. C. Littlefield, market superintendent; B. F. Sterett, printer; J. W. Shaeffer, wine merchant; Herman Wenzel, jeweller; John E. Freeman, bookkeeper; Asa R. Wells, contractor; Ernest Mayrisch, wine and liquor merchant; George Morrow, hay and grain dealer; Thomas Horobin, wood and coal dealer.

HISTORY OF LAURA D. FAIR.

Mrs. Fair is about thirty-five years of age. She was the wife of W. D. Fair, a lawyer of Siskiyou, and married him at Yreka about fifteen years ago. In 1860 he came to this city, and committed suicide by blowing his brains out while at Dr. Murphy's office. Mrs. Fair a few years afterwards made her debut on the stage at Sacramento, and subsequently appeared in this city and several other places on the coast. During the Washoe mining excitement she went to Virginia City, where she kept a boarding house or hotel. There her partner undertook to run the national flag up over the hotel. She threatened to shoot him, and did wound him. She was tried for the offense and Mr. Crittenden was her counsel for defense. The jury, without leaving their seats, acquitted her. She afterwards came to this city, where she married a man named Snyder, from whom she was soon divorced. Here, as well as in the State of Nevada, she was on very intimate terms with Mr. Crittenden. The relations between them were not private. They were frequently seen together in public, and sometimes her child, the little girl who sits by her in court, was with them. For several years the intimacy continued; but he at last seemed determined to break it off. The marriage with Snyder was a temporary interruption, but the intimacy was renewed after the divorce. He was advised to repel her at once and forever, but did not do so, alleging that he feared unpleasant disclosures, and that she would kill herself in the event of his doing so. She threatened to commit suicide if he left her. The approach of his family from the East brought matters to a crisis, and even on the night before their arrival and the last fatal meeting, they were in each other's company. He is said to have talked seriously with her, and she threatening to kill herself if he forsook her and he imploring her not to make such an attempt.

ANTECEDENTS OF MR. CRITTENDEN.

Mr. Critenden, at the time of his death, was about fifty-eight years of age. He was a nophew of the late John J. Crittenden, United States Senator from Kentucky. While Andrew Jackson was President he received an appointment in the West Point military school, and graduated in the same class with Beauregard and Sherman in 1835. Soon after the discovery of gold in California he came here, and made this city his place of residence. He was a very able lawyer, and ranked high in the profession in the State.

THE TRIAL—THE OPENING STATEMENT.

District Attorney Byrne made the opening statement to the jury, and said:—The defendant at the bar, Laura D. Fair, is charged with the commission of the wilful crime of the murder of Alexander P. Crittenden, alleged to have been committed on board the steamboat El Capitan, on the 3d day of November last; that she shot Mr. Crittenden, from the effects of which wound he died some thirty-five or forty hours afterwards. They would be enabled to show that three or four days prior to the shooting the prisoner went to a gun shop to procure a pistol that she could use with ease, and that she did use it successfully on the 3d of November. On the day previous to the shooting she procured the services of a hackman to take her from her residence to the boat. The deceased went to Oakland to meet his wife on her return from the East. A few minutes after the departure of the boat from the Oakland wharf the defendant approached Mr. Crittenden and fired a pistol at him; he was a passenger on the boat, and she took passage for the purpose of accomplishing what she did so successfully.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The examination of witnesses was then commenced. The first called was

WILLIAM H. KENTZEL,

who was examined by Mr. Campbell, and on being sworn testified:—I am Captain of the Harbor Police; I knew A. P. Crittenden, the deceased; did not know the defendant before the evening of the shooting; on the 30th of November I went on board the El Capitan at a quarter past 5 o'clock, and went over to Oakland wharf; just as she was leaving the slip I heard a pistol fired; I went around on the starboard side and met Mrs. Fair; I don't suppose there were over a half dozen persons on deck; Mrs. Fair was standing on the saloon-deck, by the after-cabin door; I next met Mrs. Crittenden's daughter; I saw Mr. Crittenden's wife trying to hold him up; after the doctors came I kept the crowd back; I don't know where Mrs. Fair was at that time; when I first saw her I should think she was fifteen feet from Mr. Crittenden; she was standing perfectly still; I asked her who fired that shot; she made no answer; after the captain of the boat handed me the pistol, Parker Crittenden said something to me, upon which I went with him in search of Mrs. Fair; we walked around the deck; after we got halfway round we went in the cabin, when Parker Crittenden pointed Mrs. Fair out to me, and said, "This is the woman who murdered my father;" I asked her if she was the one, and she said, "Yes, I don't deny it;" I took hold of her and took her out of the cabin; I took her on the after part of the boat and kept her out of the way; when I got her over on this side I took her in a hack to the City Prison; she said she felt very bad and wanted a doctor; she said she had been in the habit of getting drops from him for her spells; she was very much excited; she was dressed in a waterproof dress, a kind of travelling dress; she had on a brown veil; it was tied over and around her head; I think she had a hood on her dress; she did not try to hide her face at all; I told her to pull her veil over her face; I got the pistol from Captain Bushnell, of the boat; it was a Colt's four-shooter, with one charge emptied; think there were three charges in it; would not be positive; would not swear that the pistol handed me is the one I received then; this has four charges in it; do not know know Dr. Lyford; heard his name in the City Prison; can't say positive whether Mr. Fair used his name.

She spoke of herself and daughter; I understood her to say "he ruined me and my daughter," but she mentioned no person; could not say what she said when speaking at random; she was talking all the time; once she asked me if she could not go and see him; don't recollect anything else; she told me she was going to have one of her spells five or ten minutes after I arrested her; she did not tell me what kind of drops she wanted to get; in coming up from the boat in the carriage she don't recollect of her saying anything about the shooting.

PARKER CRITTENDEN

was next placed on the stand, and testified:—Am a son of the late A. P. Crittenden; was on the boat at the time of the shooting; I was not present when he was shot; I was down stairs attending to my mother's baggage; as I was going up stairs some one told me a man had been shot by a woman; went up stairs to see about it and soon heard father was shot; I went to him, and then told Captain Kentzel who it was; we first went to the ladies' toilet room; I went into the cabin; saw the defendant sitting there and accused her of murdering my father; said to Captain Kentzel, "This is the woman I accuse of murdering my father, arrest her;" she said, "Yes, I did; don't deny it, and I meant to kill him; he ruined both myself and child;" Captain Kentzel took her in charge, and I then went to my father; kept going to and fro to see if the woman was safe in the hands of the police; found father insensible and breathing heavily; did not see the wound then; mother, brothers, and sister and Mrs. Fite were with father at the time; my mother and sister arrived from the East; my brother and myself met them at San Antonio, and father met them at the wharf; saw Mrs. Fair several times on the boat; she seemed composed for a person who had committed such an act; heard nothing she said; I was excited myself; father was carried from the boat by seven or eight men and placed on a wagon and driven to the house; Drs. Sawyer and Toland attended him at the house; father died at 6 o'clock on the evening of November 5; he was shot on the 3d of November; he lived about forty-eight hours after being shot.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cook—My age is twenty-two; have never given my testimony before this; was subpœnaed at the coroner's inquest, but was not examined; my mother and sisters were examined at the inquest; Captain Kentzel was also examined; heard none of the witnesses testify; did not hear the pistol shot; I went directly up stairs after I heard some one was shot; I had been with my father in the neighborhood of five minutes before I started to look for the woman; did not start in pursuit with Captain Kentzel; I made inquiries as to the appearance and was told it was a woman; made no inquiries in regard to the dress; I met the captain just as I was going around the bow; the shooting occurred back of the wheel; the captain was talking to several parties; he was not at that time keeping the crowd back; may have seen him before trying to keep the crowd back; when I first met the captain believe I told him I knew who committed the deed, and that I would know her if I could see her; we first went down stairs to the ladies' toilet to look for the woman; I then started for my father with the captain; was tapped on the shoulder by some one and then went into the cabin; don't know whether I had went all the way around the cabin or only down one side when I saw her; found her on the right hand side of the cabin midship, going from the bow; she was sitting on the side; think there were several parties sitting near her; am not positive; don't know positively whether any man or woman was sitting near her; my impression is they were; she was sitting down as I approached her; believe she rose as I spoke to her; she had a veil thrown back from her face, as if it had been done hurriedly; her head was beat very slightly, inclined forward; did not recognize her when I first saw her; I looked at her a second time, and recognized her before I spoke; I had known her previously; had spoken to her, but not on the street; am positive I never was in her own room; I may have seen her in a house in which a friend of mine lived; only spoke to her once; never was introduced to her; don't recollect the precise words I addressed to her on the boat; they were, as near as I can remember,

"I ACCUSE THIS WOMAN OF THE MURDER OF MY FATHER, ARREST HER;"

she was sitting then; don't know that I said to the officer, "This is Mrs. Fair," may have done so, but I don't remember; knew it was MRS. Fair at the time I made the accusation; she replied immediately, "Yes, I shot him, I meant to kill him, he ruined both me and my child;" those are the words, as near as I can remember; only remember the import of the words; when she answered me she spoke in a good tone of voice, and so that several persons could hear her; think I spoke louder; I was excited; there was more or less noise about there at the time; she was then led away by Captain Kentzel; she got up from her seat either as she made the remark or afterwards; I followed along to see that Captain Kentzel had her safe, until he got to the pilot-house; then I went to where my father was; I was between father and Kentzel all the time; they were fifteen or twenty paces apart when I addressed her on the boat; that was the first time I had seen her to recognize her; went to the ladies' toilet room because I heard some one remark that the woman had gone down there.

Re-direct—Spoke to her once at the steps of my own house.

Mr. Campbell asked the witness when the conversation took place and what it was about?

Mr. Cook objected to it as being irrelevant, inadmissible, and incompetent. Objection overruled and excepted to.

MEETING OF MR. CRITTENDEN AND MRS. FAIR.

Witness resumed—It was about fifteen or eighteen months ago; my brother and I were aroused in the middle of the night by mother; went down stairs and saw Mrs. Fair; it was between 11 and 1 o'clock; she said she wanted to see my father, and was bound to see him; father was at home at the time; he sent down a message, which was told to her, that he flatly refused to see her; one of us said we would put her off the steps if she did not go; she refused to go; Howard told me to go and get a policeman; I went for a policeman; brother told me in her presence that father had seen her; she said if I went for a policeman she would cause trouble, if we tried to have her taken away by force, and that it would be the worst for us and father; when I came back with the policeman it was all settled, and I told the policeman so; she was still there; I then escorted her home; that was the only time I spoke to her.

NOT TO SEPARATE.

At the hour of 5 o'clock P. M., the usual hour for adjournment, his Honor rose to address the jury, stating to them that he had concluded to keep them together until a verdict had been rendered. It was for the reputation of the Court, its officers, and the jury, to prevent scandal. Instructions would be given to afford them all facilities and accommodations. They were admonished not to speak among themselves about the case or make up their minds until the case was finally submitted to them.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

April 3, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7:30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8:30 a. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12:30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3:30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4:30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5:15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8:00 a. m.
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8:45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10:20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1:00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4:30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6:15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9:10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12:35 a. m.
From Reading	7:15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 and 4:30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 and 4:30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10 and 8:10 a. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 3.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7:15, 7:35, 8:30, 9:05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:10, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 8:15, 9, 10:15, 11, 11:40, 12:30, night.

SUNDAY—7:45, 9:05 a. m.; 12:45, noon; 2:15, 4:05, 5:40, 6:45, 7, and 11:05 p.m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6:25, 6:50, 7:25, 8:05, 8:50, 9:45, 9, 9:25, 10, 11:05, 11:25 a. m.; 1, 1:55, 3, 3:30, 3:55, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 8, 9:05, 10, 10:30, 11:25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8:10, 9:05 a. m.; 1:05, 2:35, 3, 5:55, 6, 9:50, and 10:20 p. m.

The 8:05 and 9:25 a. m. down trains, and 2:30, 3:45, 5:05, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 6:25 a. m. and 6:10 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7:35, 9:05, 10, 12 a. m., 2:30, 3:45, 5:05, 5:45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11:40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7:45, 9:05 a. m., 12:45 noon, 2:15, 5:40, 6:45, 7 p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10, 10:20, 11:40 a. m., 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 6:25, 6:55, 8:50, 10:15, 11:10 p. m.

Sunday—7:50, 8:45 a. m., 12:45, noon, 2:15, 5:40, 9:30, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6:05, 7:30, 9, and 11:05 a.m., 12:05, m., 1:30, 3, 4:40, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10:20, and 11:45 p. m.

Sunday—7:30, 9 a. m., 1:30, 3, 7:15, and 9:30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5:30, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 11 a. m., 1, 2:25, 3:30, 4:30, 5:05, 6:15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1:15, 5, 7, 9:30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6:05, 7:00, 9, 10:05, 11:05 a. m. 12:05 noon, 12:45, 1:30, 3, 4, 4:40, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 10:20, 11:45 p. m.

Sunday—7:30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12:40 noon, 1:30, 2:10, 3, 4:45, 7:15, 9:20 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6:38, 7:34, 8:05, 8:22, 9:30, 10:45, 11:30 a. m., 1:38, 2:15, 3, 3:58, 5, 5:35, 6:45, 7:45, 8:30, 9:45, 10:30 p. m.

Sunday—7:30, 9, 9:30, 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 1:45, 3:10, 5:30, 6, 7:30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7:30, 11:45 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Orelan at 6:15, 10 a. m., and 3:30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Orelan at 6:30 a. m. and 4:36 p. m.

The 7:40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Fott's Landing, Domino or Schuylkill Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 a. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4:40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6:40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 1:30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers taking the 7:15 and 7:35 and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington 1:15 and 5:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:20 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 6:35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 P.M.

Abington at 8:55, 9:55, and 9:55 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:20 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:15 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:20 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 6 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 1:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Marchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MARCH 26 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 112 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:01 A. M.
Mail Train	3:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A.M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P.M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:46 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 5:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 8:30 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5:00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M. & 3:50 & 7:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent. Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12:20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	9:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:56 A. M., 3:25 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:23, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 428 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,

THIRD and PEAR Streets,

Plain and Galvanized

Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes

For Gas, Steam and Water.

FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.

MORR

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LENT ENDING.

Good Friday and Easter Sunday.

This is Good Friday, and, by a recent legislative enactment, a legal holiday. It is being observed by a partial suspension of business, and services in the various Catholic and Episcopal churches. The banks, the City Treasury, the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, the Custom House, and all public offices were closed. Services appropriate to the day are held in old Christ Church, where Bishop Armitage, of Wisconsin, officiated, Church of the Holy Trinity, Church of the Covenant, St. Jude's Church, and St. Mark's.

To-morrow night will end the Lenten season, and then follow the religious jubilee of Easter Sunday and the hilarity of Easter Monday.

The Catholic churches have been making extensive preparations for the celebration of Easter Sunday, and at several of them elaborate music will be an important feature. At the Cathedral, Bishop Wood will pontificate at 10½ o'clock, when the full ceremonies of the church will be observed with all their grandeur. The choir, strongly reinforced, will sing Haydn's Mass, No. 6, the Te Deum of Mozart, and other selections, with orchestral accompaniment, under the direction of M. H. Cross, and a large congregation is expected.

At the same hour Solemn High Mass will be celebrated at St. John's Church, Thirteenth street, above Chesnut, and Haydn's Grand Mass in C, accompanied by Hassler's Orchestra, under the direction of T. E. Harkins. The resident choir will be assisted by Signor Barili, Madame Schaumberg, and other artists and choristers of distinction. Mr. Newland will preside at the grand organ, and the soprano solo in the "Cor Amoris" for the offertory will be sustained by Miss Kate Ashton, of St. John's choir. At the churches of St. Peter, St. Michael, and the Assumption, orchestras will also be in attendance, and the new church of St. Charles Borromeo, Twentieth and Christian streets, will be opened with solemn ceremonies. Pontifical mass will be celebrated by Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, and the sermon will be preached by Rev. Thomas F. Hopkins, of the Preparatory Seminary. In addition to the music at this service a Grand Oratorio is also to be given in the evening, and both occasions will be full of interest.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

All About a Panorama.

Before Alderman Smith, yesterday afternoon, Samuel D. and Charles D. Prentzell were charged by Charles H. Jarvis with conspiracy to cheat and defraud, and with trying to extort money from him. From the testimony adduced, it appears that the prosecutor and a man named George V. Horn were the lessees of a panoramic exhibition. In the early part of March last Mr. Horn and Mr. Jarvis waited upon Mr. Samuel D. Prentzell (who was represented to be the owner of National Hall, on Market street, below Thirteenth), and desired to rent the hall. The terms agreed upon were, that Mr. Prentzell was to receive thirty per cent. on the gross receipts of the exhibition, as an equivalent for the use of the hall, the lessees of the panorama to pay all the other expenses except gas and coal. The place was opened on the 13th of March, and after running nine nights they were compelled to close, owing to Mr. Prentzell threatening to turn off the gas. Mr. Prentzell said the exhibition was not run in the way he desired, and he would therefore stop it. The day following Mr. Jarvis was notified that the panorama had been seized for $630 rent, including costs, and on Wednesday last it was sold for $200, Mr. Samuel Prentzell's son becoming the owner. The original cost was $4500. The suit for distress for rent was instituted by Charles D. Prentzell, who had previously denied being the owner of the hall. The defendants were held in $1000 bail each for their appearance at court.

GORGEOUS BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS.—The fine drug store of Dr. Henry T. Helmbold, now nearly completed, and soon to be opened under the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, will be one of the finest stores of its kind in America. It is one of a trio, all modelled after the same general plans, the two others of which are in New York city. One of these is situated at No. 594 Broadway, and such is its elegance of style that it has come to be known as the Crystal Palace of Pharmacy. It is visited by thousands daily, and the general sentiment expressed is that there is not another store to equal it in the world. The second store is situated farther up Broadway, and is also in the highest style of elegance. A change has lately been made in the management of the store No. 594 Broadway, by which Dr. Dyott, one of the best known of any who are connected with the proprietary medicine business, and whose reputation is world wide by reason of his being the editor and publisher of the *Oracle of Health*, has become associated with the proprietor of that stand, where he will henceforth be pleased to see his old friends. With this augmentation of the force of the establishment, a new impulse to the business may be expected, and the amount done will be larger than ever, though it is now what may very properly be called immense. The store in Philadelphia it is expected will, when completed, be the headquarters for the retail drug trade in the city, and no effort will be spared to produce this end.

PRICES FIXED BY THE IRON MEN.—The following is a schedule of prices adopted by the bar-iron manufacturers who met in convention in this city on Wednesday last:—

REGULAR SIZES.

1 to 6 inches by ¼ to 1 inch. No extras.

EXTRA SIZES.

ROUND AND SQUARE IRON.

⅝ and 11-16	2-10c., or $3·48 per ton extra.
½ and 9-16	3-10c., or 6·72 per ton extra.
7-16	5-10c., or 11·20 per ton extra.
⅜	7-10c., or 15·68 per ton extra.
5-16	9-10c., or 20·16 per ton extra.
¼	1 3-10c., or 29·12 per ton extra.

2½, $4·48 extra. 3-inch, $8·96. 4-inch, $11·20. 5-inch, $20·16. 6-inch, $40·32.

FLAT IRON.

Per ton extra.

1 to 6 inches	by ½ and 5-16,	4 10c., or	$4·48.
⅝ and ¾ "	by ½ and 5-16,	5-10c., or	11·20.
½ and ⅝ "	by ⅜ to ¾,	4-10c., or	8·96.
⅝ "	by ½ and 5 16,	7-10c., or	15·68.
⅝ "	by ⅜ to ½,	5-10c., or	11·20.
⅝ "	by ⅜ to ½,	1 3-10c., or	29·12.

2 inches thick, $4·48 extra. 3 inches, $11·20.

For cutting all iron to specific lengths, 3-10ths of a cent per pound, or $6·72 per ton.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMER YESTERDAY.—Yesterday afternoon a steamer was launched at the ship-yard of Neafie & Levy, Kensington. Her name is "Charles B. Sanford." She is 110 feet long, 24 feet beam, and 9½ feet depth of hold, with one of the latest improved—low-pressure, surface condensing—engines of the firm, having 32 inches diameter of cylinder and 32 inches length of stroke. The Sanford is intended to be used either for towing or as a passenger boat. Her arrangements are of the most perfect character for a boat of her class. Her cabins will be fitted up with hard wood and polished. She is built for Hugh Ross, Esq., of Bangor, Maine, under the superintendence of Captain G. W. Snow. When completed she will be one of the handsomest boats which has ever been built on the Delaware—solid and substantial both in workmanship and material, and at the same time light and tasteful in appearance.

FRIGHTENED OFF.—Some time last night the establishment of O'Brien Cahill, ladies' shoe manufacturer, No. 628 and 630 Filbert street, was entered by thieves, who, however, must have been frightened off, as this morning a number of packages were found tied up ready for removal. One of the packages was marked "New York Professionals." The lid of the desk in the office had been forced, and some old notes of hand of no value at all were stolen.

BADLY BURNED.—About 6 o'clock last evening Mrs. C. F. Heiss, residing at No. 974 North Sixth street, was badly burned by the flax composing her chignon taking fire from a gas-jet. Her face and neck were so badly burned that her life is despaired of. Mr. Heiss, in endeavoring to extinguish the flames with a cloak, had the flesh burned off of his right hand.

CARRIED OFF.—Yesterday afternoon a bundle of white paper weighing one hundred and thirty-five pounds was taken from the pavement in front of the paper warehouse of W. H. Flitcraft & Co., No. 22 South Fifth street.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Failure.

Nisi Prius—Judge Williams.

The trial of the case of the First Reformed Presbyterian congregation, having occupied the court for a month, resulted this morning in the failure of the jury to agree, and their discharge from further consideration of the matter. They stood eleven for relators to one for respondents.

MARRIED.

MOORE—LINDSAY.—On Thursday, March 30, at St. James' Church, Kingsessing, by the Rev. C. A. Maison, CHARLES W. MOORE, of Darby, Pa., to ANNIE E., youngest daughter of Lemuel Lindsay, Esq., of Philadelphia.

WAITE—SUMMERFIELD.—April 6, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. JOHN R. WHITE, of Bucks county, to Miss M. JENNIE SUMMERFIELD, of this city.

DIED.

ALMENDINGER.—On the 7th instant, ANN R., infant daughter of Harry and Emma H. Almendinger.

HACKETT.—On the 5th instant, JOSEPH F. HACKETT, aged 57 years.

The relatives and male friends, and Adam Lodge, No. 61, I. O. of O. F., and the Typographical Society of Philadelphia, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 636 Christian street, on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, To proceed to Trinity Church, Catharine street, above Second.

JONES.—On the 4th instant, MAGGIE EDGAR, daughter of Daniel K. and Annie E. Jones, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her parents' residence, No. 1729 N. Twentieth street.

MCGUIGAN.—On the 5th instant, TERRENCE MCGUIGAN, in his 43d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 111 West Cumberland street, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

RIVELL.—On the 3d instant, SAMUEL W. RIVELL, son of Susan and the late Adam Rivell, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also, Chosen Friends' Circle, No. 36, B. W. H. F. C. A., and Social Friends' Lodge, K. P., No. 19, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1222 Palethorp street, on Sunday, 9th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment at St. John's Vault, Third street, above Beaver.

SLOAN.—On the 6th, SARAH SLOAN, wife of the late William Sloan, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Ennis, West Manayunk, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Leverington Cemetery.

MOYAMENSING BALL.

EXTRA NOTICE.

The Managers respectfully announce that on account of the extraordinary demand for Tickets for the ANNUAL BALL, they have finally concluded, at the earnest solicitation of many of their friends, to issue a limited number of AUDIENCE TICKETS at ONE DOLLAR EACH. Entrance on Locust Street.

THIS WILL AFFORD ALL THOSE WHO CANNOT OTHERWISE PROCURE TICKETS, OR WHO DO NOT WISH TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DANCING, AN OPPORTUNITY OF WITNESSING ONE OF THE GRANDEST AND MOST ELEGANT ASSEMBLAGES OF THE SEASON AND LISTENING TO THE DELIGHTFUL MUSIC OF COLONEL JAMES FISK'S, JR., RENOWNED NINTH REGIMENT BAND OF NEW YORK, CONSISTING OF FIFTY PERFORMERS, AND HASSLER'S CELEBRATED QUADRILLE BAND, FORMING A GRAND COMBINATION CONCERT.

Tickets can only be had at the Box Office on Locust Street on the evening of the Ball.

Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M.

FRANK A. DEVITT,
Secretary.

THE GUARANTEES OF THE GENUINE AND ORIGINAL MILTON GOLD JEWELRY COMPANY, OF No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET.

That pawnbrokers advance money on this jewelry.
That jewellers retail it for Pure Gold.
That the exquisite styles and designs of these celebrated goods surpass those of any gold jewelry ever worn.
That these goods are the counterpart of Virgin Gold.
That our genuine Milton Gold Jewelry is extensively worn by the aristocracy and nobility of England and France.
That our goods always retain their color and brilliancy equal to Virgin Gold.
That the popular, genuine, and original Milton Gold Jewelry Company's goods can be purchased in Philadelphia only at No. 1022 CHESNUT Street.
That our goods endure the test test of the strongest acid.
That any article in this grand and unsurpassed collection can be purchased for ONE DOLLAR.
That the demand for our matchless goods in Philadelphia is increasing daily.
That we are receiving twice a week per steamer new and numberless attractive styles of our latest manufactured goods.
That as a substitute for gold it has no equal.

Our American friends are cordially invited to visit our Headquarters, and examine for themselves.
Salesroom open daily from A. M. until 9 P. M. [4 4 5t8p

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

The Vance Contested Election

The Ex-Rebel Has No Case.

The Darien Ship Canal.

The Joint High Commission.

Mr. Morrill on San Domingo.

Later from Europe.

Continued Fighting at Paris.

FROM EUROPE.

The Fighting near Paris Continued.

LONDON, April 7.—A despatch from Versailles of the night of the 6th says the cannonade and musketry firing continued all this afternoon to the south of Paris, between the insurgent position at Montrouge and that of the Government at Chatillon. Similar firing was also heard to the northwest of Paris, evidently between Asnieres and Nanterre, and towards Colombes. Forts Ivry, Bicetre and Charenton were also engaged in a contest with the portion of artillery of the Versailles army.

Attack of the Government Troops,

The Government troops made a vigorous attack upon the insurgent Nationals at Neuilly and were aided therein by the fire of Fort Mont Valerien and the batteries at Courbevoie. The combat still continues, and the Nationals have everywhere abandoned the offensive for the defensive.

A Large Force of Insurgents

is at Gennevilliers, surrounded by the Government troops. A bold attempt was made by them to pierce the lines of the Versailles army and return to Paris, but it proved utterly futile.

Paris Shelled.

A despatch from Paris says several shells have burst within the walls, in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice. The Communists are determined to continue the struggle, and have greatly strengthened the fortifications at Montmartre and Batignolles. General Cluseret is reorganizing the National Guards. The party of conciliation are redoubling their efforts. Several placards devoted to this object have appeared, all of which demand complete municipal liberties for Paris.

Hopes are entertained that an armistice of forty-eight houas will be concluded for an exchange of prisoners.

The *Temps* newspaper proposes to despatch Louis Blanc to Xersailles to negotiate with Thiers.

The Conditions of the New Election

law embrace a convocation of electors for the choice of a constitutional assembly.

A new corps called the "Paris Avengers" is in course of formation, the members of which are to operate as skirmishers. All the large shops have been searched by order of the Sub-Central Committee for men to serve in this organization.

The remains of three hundred victims of the recent battles were buried in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise on Thursday. They were followed to the grave by an immense procession of National Guards and citizens.

Celebration of Good Friday.

LONDON, April 7.—Business is closed here, in Liverpool, and elsewhere. News is scarce. All the Government offices, except the postal telegraphs, are shut.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Ku-klux Bill.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Senate Judiciary Committee had a session this morning on their bill for the suppression of the Ku-klux.

The House bill was informally considered, but no agreement was reached.

The House bill was brought over to the Senate this morning, and immediately referred to the Judiciary Committee. It is believed that a majority of the committee will report the House bill without material amendment. The debate in the Senate will probably be continued until Wednesday, when the Republicans will sit it out and force the Democrats to vote, so that final adjournment may be had on Friday.

The Senate Elections Committee

this morning had before them the case of Mr. Abbott, claiming a seat as Senator from North Carolina. The committee having decided that Vance, the Senator elect, has no case, the only question before the committee is, whether Abbott received a sufficient number of votes to entitle him to an election. On this he asked further time to put in additional arguments.

Darien Ship-Canal.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today, at the instance of the Secretary of State, considered the Darien Ship-canal treaty. The Secretary is of the opinion that the treaty should be disposed of before adjournment. It will probably be reported by the committee to the Senate, and allowed to take its chances. The committee also authorized a bill to be reported, directing the Secretary of War to allow five or six Japanese students to be educated at West Point, the Japanese Government paying their expenses. It is reported by several Senators that the

Joint High Commission

is likely to finish its labors in the course of a couple of weeks, and that a treaty will be at once concluded and sent to the Senate. In this event the President will convene the Senate in extra session for the transaction of executive business. This will be a great disappointment to Senators who are anxious to leave the city. It may also prevent the President from making his contemplated trip to the Pacific coast.

The New Loan.

The Treasury Department this morning received a million and a half subscriptions to the new loan. Private subscriptions outside the banks amount to between ten and twelve millions.

Senator Morrill's Speech

on San Domingo, which he is now delivering, contains a sharp criticism upon the report of the commissioners. This was not in the speech as originally prepared. The speech being principally confined to statistics is producing little impression, and there are few persons in the galleries.

FOURTH EDITION

Proceedings of Congress.

The San Domingo Question.

Speech of Senator Morrill.

The Great Army Reunion.

Army of the Tennessee.

A Disaster in Ohio.

Female Seminary Burned.

Exciting Scenes and Incidents.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

The Army of the Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee met at 11 o'clock. The report of the Committee on Time and Place of the Next Meeting was heard, and Madison, Wis., and July 4, 1872, were appointed as the time and place. Colonel McCook, of Illinois, moved to amend by substituting October, 1872. Laid on the table, and the report of the committee was adopted. The committee reported on the death of Colonel Hicks, 10th Illinois; Lieutenant Eggleston, 3d New Jersey Cavalry; and Lieutenant Lovejoy, U. S. Colored Troops, submitting resolutions, which were adopted. The Committee on Nominations submitted a report naming six Vice-Presidents.

Pending this the Constitution was amended so as to have twelve vice-presidents, one from each of the States represented in the army. The report was then referred back to the committee and the following list was presented:—General Slack, Indiana; Lieutenant Mastigan, Ohio; Lieutenant Puterbaugh, Colonel Reynolds, Colonel Cadle, Alabama; Colonel Heath, Missouri; General Hubbard Thayer, Nebraska; Captain Henry, Iowa; Colonel Bristow, Kentucky; Colonel Howe, Wyoming Territory, and Colonel Hinsdale, Michigan.

The committee to name an orator for the next meeting named General W. O. Gresham, of Indiana. The General said he could not be present, as he was obliged to hold a term of court. A number of gentlemen made statements that removed his objection and he was unanimously chosen.

Captain Joel, of St. Louis, complained that no half fare arrangements had been made from St. Louis. General Hickenlooper vindicated the local committee, which he says had been most diligent. But there seemed to be combination among the ticket agents on the St. Louis Road to defeat any such arrangement. Captain Joel said, being a newspaper man, he was going to show somebody up, now that the local committee was excused. He would go for the railroads. Colonel Howe, of Wyoming Territory, moved that the wives, sisters, and sweethearts of members be admitted to the banquet.

He thought that the women who had stood by the members during the war should sit with them at the banqueting of rejoicing, now that peace had come.

Several members objected, on the ground that preparation had not been made.

The motion was tabled.

General Warren moved that ladies be admitted at the next banquet. Laid on the table.

Captain Gillespie moved that wine and spirituous liquors be forbidden at the next banquet.

Captain Joel opposed the motion. It was lost.

At 12 o'clock the society adjourned to visit the Chamber of Commerce, in accordance with an invitation from that body. The society was warmly welcomed by the merchants at the Chamber of Commerce. Generals Belknap, Sherman, Hazen, Wallace, Thayer, Warner, McCook, and Meade made brief addresses. The latter General was vociferously applauded upon taking the stand. The banquet this evening will close the exercises.

Burning of a Female College—Terrible Scenes—One Young Lady Burned to Death.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—The Western Female College at Oxford, Ohio, took fire this morning in the bakery about one o'clock, and with the exception of the walls, which yet stand, was completely destroyed. All the young ladies are accounted for but one girl, partially deaf, who is missing. It is hoped she may yet be found safe, although up to the last accounts nothing had been heard from her. Four or five students who escaped from the second and third story windows, were somewhat injured, but none seriously, save one, who it is feared is dangerously hurt.

Some had presence of mind to tie sheets together and let themselves down from the windows, and others jumped from the second story. Some property in the lower part of the building was saved. Many of the young ladies lost all their personal effects in their rooms. There was about sixty thousand dollars insurance on the building, though not covering the loss. The destruction of the edifice is a public calamity, as it was one of the most prominent female educational institutions in the West.

FROM NEW YORK.

Assault upon Jay Gould.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Jay Gould was assaulted in the parquet of the Grand Opera House by Deputy United States Marshal Purvis, who had an injunction to serve. The assailant was today held to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

Charge of Robbery.

Phil. Hargrave, Jim Mace's partner in business, and William Clark, have been committed for examination on a charge of robbing George A. Hill of $5000 last night.

FROM THE WEST.

Death on the Rail.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 7.—A passenger, supposed to be Dr. Burbank, Jr., of Henderson, Ky., was killed at the Union depot this morning. It is thought he either intended suicide or had a fit, as he fell between the trucks of a passenger train. His baggage was checked "Evansville to Boston."

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, April 7.—The furniture factory of Wemyss Brothers, in Charlestown, was burned this morning. Loss, $16,000; insurance, $6000. Four firemen were injured, but not dangerously, by the falling roof. George Varney, the night watchman of the factory, is missing, and it is feared has perished in the flames.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Flour quiet and steady; sales 5500 barrels State at $6@7·10; Ohio at $6·70@7·35; Western at $6@7·65; Southern at $6·90@9. Wheat quiet but firm; sales 30,000 bushels new spring at $1·56 in store; winter red Western at $1·65. Corn quiet; sales 26,000 bushels new mixed Western at 80@81. Oats unchanged; sales 12,000 bushels. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $20·37@20·50; prime, $17·00@17·75. Lard quiet; steam, 11@12¼; kettle, 12¼. Whisky quiet at 91c.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Ku-klux bill was received from the House, read twice, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, was awarded the floor to address the Senate, in a three hours speech, against San Domingo annexation. While differing from the President he accorded to him the purest motives, in whatever he had done to promote the swift accomplishment of annexation. The climate, soil, and products of San Domingo being already known to us from authoritative sources, the chief value of the report of the commissioners was its vindication of that which needed no vindication—the personal integrity of the President and that of the negotiator of the defeated treaty. Our bullying over neighboring American Republics in the acquisition of Texas, the filibustering of Walker, the Cuban and other questions, had naturally excited the jealousy and apprehension of all inferior independent governments.

The annexation of San Domingo would make the United States the great land-shark of the continent, and leave the inference that any nominal head of a country might count upon the flag and treasury of the United States as an ally whenever ready to betray and sell his country. Forced or artificial growth, unlike the natural expansion of a free country, was nearly always a positive calamity. The want of homogeneity between the people of our recently acquired possessions and the rest of the nation, and the social disturbance between the master race and freedmen of the South—the former, embittered by defeat, studying political revenge for the future—admonished us that the risks of the future ought not to be multiplied, though all the ragged and fugitive kingdoms of the world should seek annexation to us.

One of the arguments for annexation was that we needed the harbor of the Bay of Samana to protect our commerce. But Samana, by its extreme easterly location, was out of the track of commerce, and by its remoteness entirely useless. The idea of its purchase was only a temporary expedient necessitated by the Rebellion, in consequence of all our Southern harbors being in the hands of the Rebels. It could not be needed as a defensive point, because we had nothing there to defend, and nine-tenths of our military and naval officers would doubtless testify that even with an expenditure of millions the Bay of Samana would be a source of weakness to the United States.

The Dominicans never could become homogeneous in manners, custom, religion, or language with our people. Grossly ignorant and superstitious, reeking in filth and laziness, regardless of marriage or its binding power, they would prove to us a serious political and moral as well as financial incumbrance, besides lowering our standard of intelligence by admitting them to share in governing, as we should educate and train our four millions of freedmen. Honor was not to be acquired by pushing American institutions toward the equator, where even freedom's purest metal yields to the fervent heat. Our proper development was northerly. Natural laws had ordained our union with the British Provinces north.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The English Government and the Civil War.

In the House of Lords, on March 31, the following remarks were made concerning the attitude of the Government during the strife in the United States:—

Lord Houghton said that notwithstanding the great events which had occurred since the American war, there was hardly any decision of the British Government which had more historical importance than the determination, in the crisis of the American Rebellion, not to recognize the Southern Confederacy. He had no doubt that that decision was come to on grounds of large policy, a policy broad enough to overcome all personal opinions and prejudices; but it was probable, indeed almost certain, that it was not arrived at without weighing the position of the question in the minds of other European Governments. He believed it was admitted that one great European power was decidedly in favor of recognition, and that the British Cabinet came to a decision counter to the opinion and desire of that power. Now, a rumor had lately been spread in that great country on the other side of the Atlantic, with which we were at present engaged in such interesting negotiations, to the effect that the British Government was fully inclined to recognize the South, and was diverted from that purpose by the influence and expressly avowed opinion of another great power, which assumed, perhaps somewhat ostentatiously, to be the chief friend of America in Europe. That rumor has been widely spread in the United States, and the name of a distinguished diplomatist, the Russian Minister at Washington, had been mixed up with the story, he having, it was alleged, stated that the rumor was correct. He had given his noble friend (Earl Granville) sufficient notice of his question to enable him to refer to contemporary documents at the Foreign Office so as fully to inform himself whether there was any intervention by the Russian Government to influence the decision of the British Cabinet. He had brought the matter forward because if such an opinion extended itself it might seriously injure the pending negotiations with the United States. It was important that that country should understand the real motive of our conduct during its great struggle, and that it should do justice to the course taken by the British Cabinet of that time with regard to its interests. He would ask his noble friend whether the rumor that the Russian Minister had made such a statement was correct, and if not, whether he could throw any light on the subject.

Earl Granville—The rumor to which my noble friend has alluded has certainly reached me, but I trust, like many other rumors, it is unfounded, for any such statement would be founded on a complete misapprehension of the facts. As to the facts, I can speak with authority, for I had the honor of being a member of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, and I have communicated not only with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Cardwell, who were also members of it, but with Lord Russell, and I am speaking in the presence of the Lord Privy Seal (Viscount Halifax), and the noble Duke behind me (Somerset), who are also cognizant of the facts. There is no record in the Foreign Office of any influence having been used in this matter by the Russian Government, and, moreover, it was not required, as no proposal was ever entertained by Lord Palmerston's Cabinet for the recognition of the Confederate States.

The Duke of Somerset—As a member of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, I can perfectly confirm the statement of my noble friend. Being at the time at the Admiralty, and therefore at the head of the navy, any such proposal as this would have attracted my serious attention at the time, and I could not possibly have forgotten it. I am certain that no such proposal was ever made.

BROOKLYN.

Suicide of an Ex-Alderman at the Lunatic Asylum.

Richard Ternan, a well-known and prominent citizen of Brooklyn, terminated his existence at the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, Flatbush, at an early hour yesterday morning. The death of his wife about a year ago had the effect of unsettling his mind. His friends removed him to the Bloomingdale Asylum, and subsequently transferred him to the institution at Flatbush. Here, latterly, his actions convinced the keepers that he intended to commit suicide, and they placed him in the padded cell, or "suicide's room," as it is called, for safety. He managed during the night to twist one of the sheets into a rope, secured one end to the grating in the door, and suspended himself by the neck. When discovered life was extinct. He was a native of Ireland, and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. At the time of his death he was fifty-one years of age.

—A late addition to church music is a parody on "Home, Sweet Home," running in this fashion:—"Prayer, sweet, sweet prayer: be it ever so feeble there's nothing like prayer."

—A girl of tender sensibilities eloped with a man near Knoxville, Tenn., and when her father sought to detain her she knocked the old gentleman down with a shovel. Her parent pursued the couple after marriage, and the husband and father having exchanged shots, the blushing bride emptied a revolver at her liege lord, disabling him completely, and then returned home with papa. Who says the age of chivalry is over in Tennessee?

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The "Fun" of the Closing Night of the Session—An "Orgie" in the House.

A special despatch from Trenton, dated midnight of the 5th inst., to the Newark *Advertiser*, says:—

The scenes in the House to-night were to an unaccustomed eye simply awful, and having been from necessity a witness of part of them, I deem it a sort of duty to let your readers know something about the license that prevails here under the guise of the "fun of the closing hours" of a session. The evening session opened quietly enough, though showing evidence of a storm in the premonitory paper bullets which flew around, sent on their errands by vigorous arms. But the bullets grew to files and bundles of bills and to waste-paper baskets, and those again to chair cushions, and it behooved a man now to dodge quick and deeply on hearing the whistle of the coming missile.

And still the voting went on, and bills were passed or killed for want of friends enough to bring in the voters, without scarcely a dozen members knowing their contents. Members loafed around, and chatted in groups in the corners, or walked talking and laughing through the passages of the Chamber; now and then some one member would notice that a bill of his was up for consideration, and would frantically rush from member to member asking them to vote "just for my sake, you know." And the member thus entreated would turn his head over his shoulder and call "aye," though not knowing what he voted on.

As the evening passed matters grew from bad to worse, and save for a few faithful ones who stuck to the work, nothing could have been done. Let us hope those watch dogs of ours allowed nothing too outrageous to escape their notice. The rap of the gavel of an overworked and much-enduring Speaker, at 11·30, proclaimed the end of the last night session, and the restraint of the gavel taken away, the fun grew to madness. Members seized the leather chair cushions and shied them skimmingly along, grazing a nose here, knocking off a hat there, and reaching a resting place in the capacious bosom of a Busch or a Sanxay with terrible thud, telling plainly of the force of the blow. Two enthusiastic gentlemen struggled manfully across the desks bearing an immense bag of waste paper weighing probably fifty pounds, which they deposited on the bright and shining bald head of an unfortunate member, who had been safely enjoying the fun played on others, thereby crushing that individual into his spittoon and rendering him a fit object for derision or compassion

One leather cushion, skilfully propelled, hovered over the heads of a corner full of non-participants, and the variety of positions struck by those gentlemen to avoid the missile, while it yet seemed uncertain where it should alight, was worthy the pencil of a Leech. At last making a sortie in an entirely unexpected quarter, it brought one individual to the ground by the force of its blow, who in turn toppled over another, and he still another, and he still another, and so on till half-a-dozen were prostrate. Such is the fun of the closing night of the session, and yet the old stagers tell us it is nothing to last year. I ask what further atrocities could last year have possessed beyond those enjoyed this evening.

—San Jose Valley, California, never had a frost until this year.

—To get a *ragout* of mutton—get a good hold and pull.

—An Indian in Kansas has five wives. How's that for Lo?

—The Augusta *Journal* speaks of raising pigs as "hogriculture."

—Mr. Johnson, a Michigander, extirpates snakes by biting off their heads.

—The Flathead Indians want one of their tribe appointed to West Point.

—A large coal mine has been discovered in Colorado, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

—A drunken man can rarely walk in a straight line. He's more used to a rye-tangle.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

R. J. DOBBINS, BUILDER, OFFICE, NOS. 5 and 6 LEDGER BUILDING, offers for sale the following properties at reduced prices:—

No. 1. Handsome four-story Brown Stone Residence, with side-yard, situated No. 1917 Chesnut street, finished with all modern conveniences. Built by the day without regard to cost. Lot 44½ by 178 feet deep, to a back street. Clear of all incumbrance; will be sold a bargain.

No. 2. Elegant three-story Brown Stone Residence, with Mansard Roof, situated west side of Broad, above Master street. Very commodious; finished with all modern conveniences. Built in a very superior manner. Lot 50 by 29 feet deep to Carlisle street.

No. 3. Neat three-story Brick Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1413 North Eighteenth street, above Master, containing ten rooms, with all modern conveniences; will be sold below cost.

No. 4. Lot west side Broad, 66 feet above Vine, 72 feet front, 198 feet deep to back street; will be sold so as to pay well for investment.

Also, lot west side of Broad, above Thompson, 95 feet front, 200 feet deep, to Carlisle street, with brick stable for four horses.

No. 5. A Cape May Cottage, located on the beach; is large and commodious; if not sold will be rented.

No. 6. A good Farm in Richland township, Bucks county, containing 93 acres, with good improvements. 4 7 tf

FOR SALE — HANDSOME RESIDENCE Properties, S. W. corner Broad and Thompson streets, S. W. corner Seventh and Parrish streets, No. 545 York avenue, No. 509 Green street, and many others. DANIEL M. FOX & SON,
4 7 6t No. 540 N. FIFTH Street.

FOR RENT.—A HOUSE IN CHELTENHAM. Furnished or unfurnished. Within five minutes' walk of City Line Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad.
4 7 tf R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building.

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